

AD620875

SP-70(63)

SURVEYED

SPECIAL PUBLICATION

REPORT OF THE ARCTIC ICE OBSERVING
AND FORECASTING PROGRAM—1963

*Forecasting Branch
Oceanographic Prediction Division*

MAY 1965



U. S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20390

Price \$2.10

GB 2595

.116

1963

A B S T R A C T

The ice program conducted by the Oceanographic Office principally in support of 1963 MSTs Arctic Operations is covered by this report. Methods of collection and dissemination of ice data, ice forecasting, forecast verification, and various allied ice projects are discussed. A summary of ice conditions in the North American Arctic is given graphically for 6-day periods from January through December.

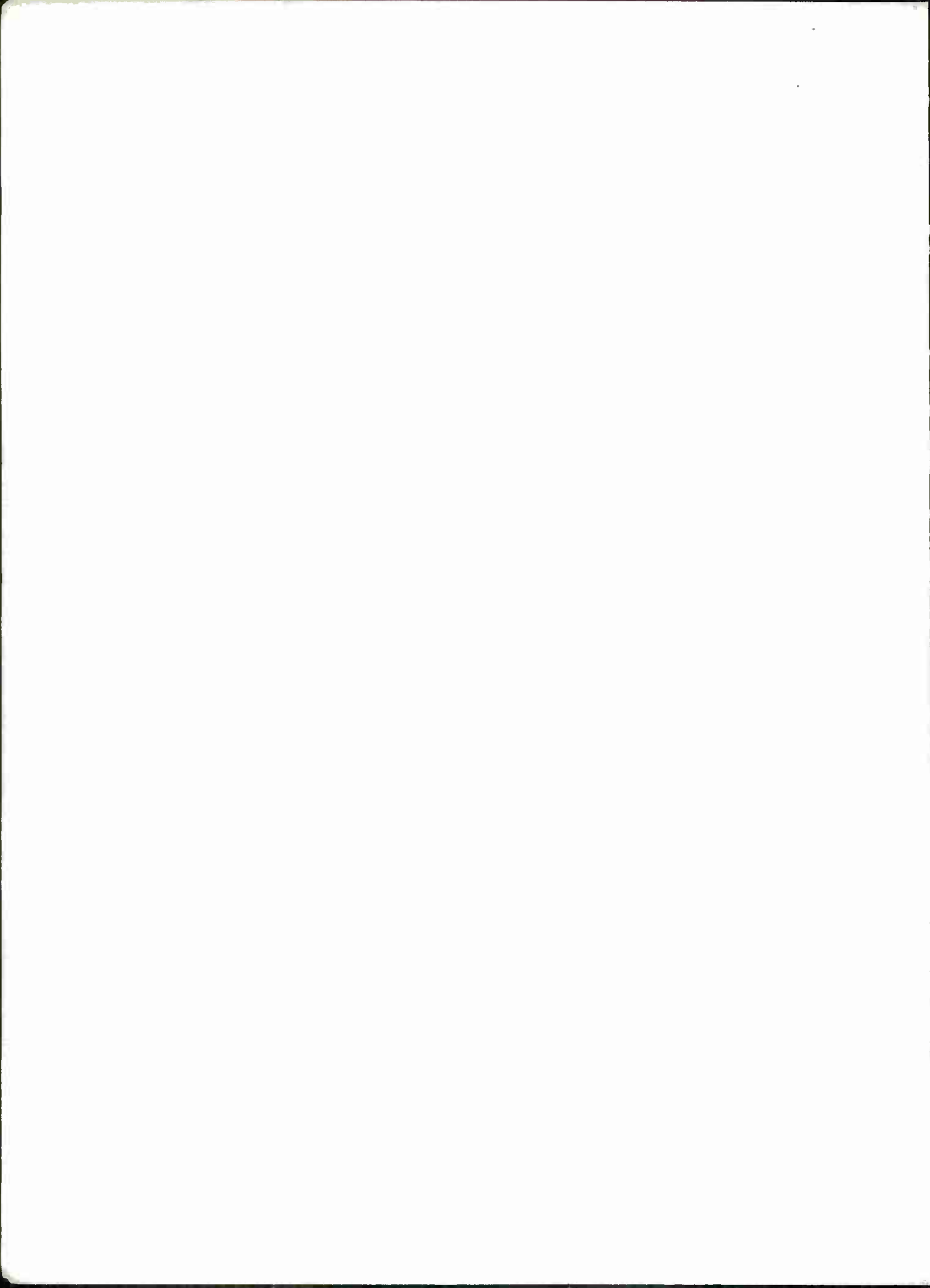
FOREWORD

This publication is the twelfth in a series of annual reports on ice observing and forecasting programs conducted by the Oceanographic Office. These programs, in addition to providing direct support to resupply operations conducted by the Military Sea Transportation Service, have provided a comprehensive collection of ice information.

This historical information, accumulated primarily by aerial reconnaissance, has not only been extremely valuable in preparation of ice forecasts but is necessary to the overall efficient planning and successful execution of Arctic operations.



DENYS W. ENOLL
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
Commander
U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office



CONTENTS

Page

FOREWORD	111
FIGURES	vi
TABLES	v

PART I - EASTERN ARCTIC

1. General	1
2. Ice Forecasting	1
a. Long-Range Ice Outlook	1
b. Thirty-Day Ice Forecasts	1
c. Short-Range Ice Forecasts	1
d. Ship Ice Routes	5
e. Special Briefings	5
3. Ice Reconnaissance	5
4. Communications	7
5. Supporting Projects	7
a. Oceanography	7
b. SUBICEX 1-63	7
c. USCGC EVERGREEN	7
d. Project BIRDS EYE	7
6. Observed Ice Conditions	9

PART II - WESTERN ARCTIC

1. General	11
2. Ice Forecasting	11
a. Long-Range Outlook	11
b. Short- and Long-Range Ice Forecasts	11
3. Ice Reconnaissance	11
4. Communications	11
5. Supporting Projects	13
a. USCGC NORTHWIND	13
b. USS STATEN ISLAND	13
6. Observed Ice Conditions	13

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Eastern Arctic Ice Charts	17
Appendix B. Danish Ice Reconnaissance Charts	77
Appendix C. Western Arctic Ice Charts	149

TABLES

Table 1. Long-Range Ice Outlook Verification	9
--	---

FIGURES

	Page
1. Ice Forecast Sectors	2
2. Place Name Chart	3
3. Summary of Ice Forecasts for Eastern and Western Arctic - 1963 . .	4
4. Summary of 1963 Aerial Ice Reconnaissance, Eastern Arctic	6
5. Oceanographic Stations Taken by USS ATKA (AGB-3), Eastern Arctic, May - June 1963	6
6. Oceanographic Stations Taken by USS EDISTO (AGB-2), Eastern Arctic, July - August 1963	8
7. Oceanographic Stations Taken by CCGC LABRADOR, September - October 1963	8
8. Summary of 1963 BIRDSEYE Aerial Ice Reconnaissance	10
9. Summary of 1963 Aerial Ice Reconnaissance, Western Arctic	10
10. Oceanographic Stations Taken by USCGC NORTHWIND (WAGB-2), Western Arctic, August - September 1963	12

PART I - EASTERN ARCTIC

1. General

The ice forecasting and observing program, designed to support Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS) resupply operations in the Eastern Arctic during 1963, was conducted by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO). The major geographic areas and forecast sectors into which the North American Arctic has been divided for purposes of this study are shown in figure 1. As in past years, MSTS, the Canadian Department of Transport (DOT), and commercial shipping companies conducted resupply operations in the eastern, central, and western areas (figure 1), respectively. Place names referred to in the text are presented in figure 2.

2. Ice Forecasting

The various phases of the overall ice forecasting program in support of MSTS Eastern Arctic resupply operations were coordinated by NAVOCEANO.

a. Long-Range Ice Outlook

The Long-Range Ice Outlook, Eastern Arctic, published during April 1963, was designed to give MSTS a general picture of expected ice conditions during the resupply season. In addition to being distributed to all cognizant commands, the Long-Range Outlook was presented at formal briefings to COMSTS and COMSTSLANTAREA. Forecasts of ice disintegration and opening dates were based on climatic and oceanographic factors affecting ice conditions during the previous fall and winter, a study of similar historical data along with a comprehensive aerial survey of ice conditions from 15 to 25 March, and the latest 30-day weather forecast issued by the U.S. Weather Bureau. Opening dates were determined by estimating times when ice concentrations would permit ships to enter various ports with and without icebreaker escort. Historical freezeup dates and iceberg information were also included in the Outlook.

b. Thirty-Day Ice Forecasts

These long-range forecasts, issued from NAVOCEANO, began on 20 May and continued until 20 November. These forecasts were revisions of the Long-Range Outlook based on aerial ice reconnaissance, historical ice information, and the Weather Bureau 30-day outlooks. Forecasts made later in the season contained freezeup information.

c. Short-Range Ice Forecasts

The 5-day forecasts from NAVOCEANO began on 28 May. From 10 June until 25 July, 48-hour and 5-day forecasts were prepared at the NAVOCEANO ice forecast facility in Argentia. The 48-hour forecasts were issued daily by radioteletype, and the 5-day forecasts were issued three times a week

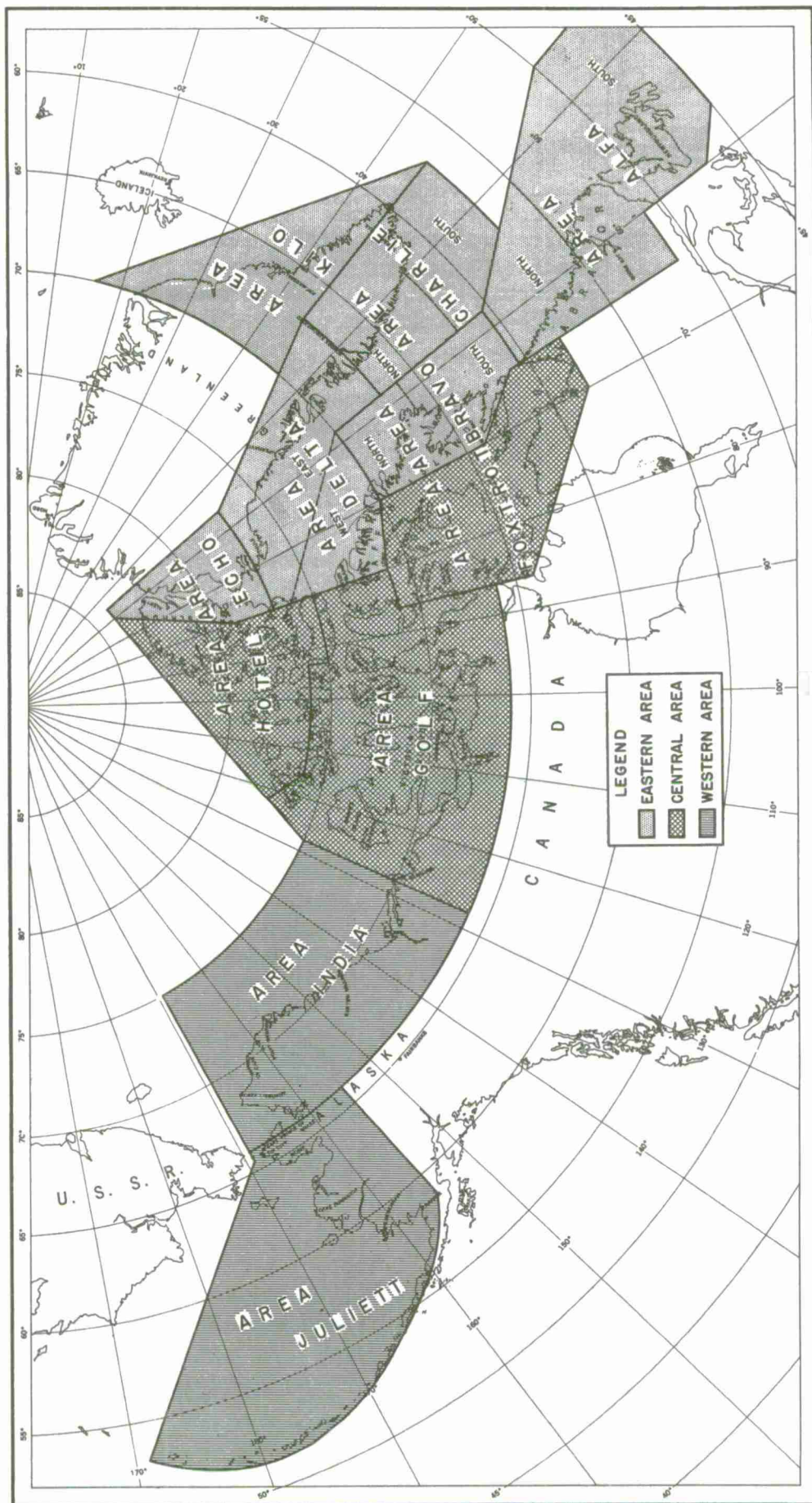
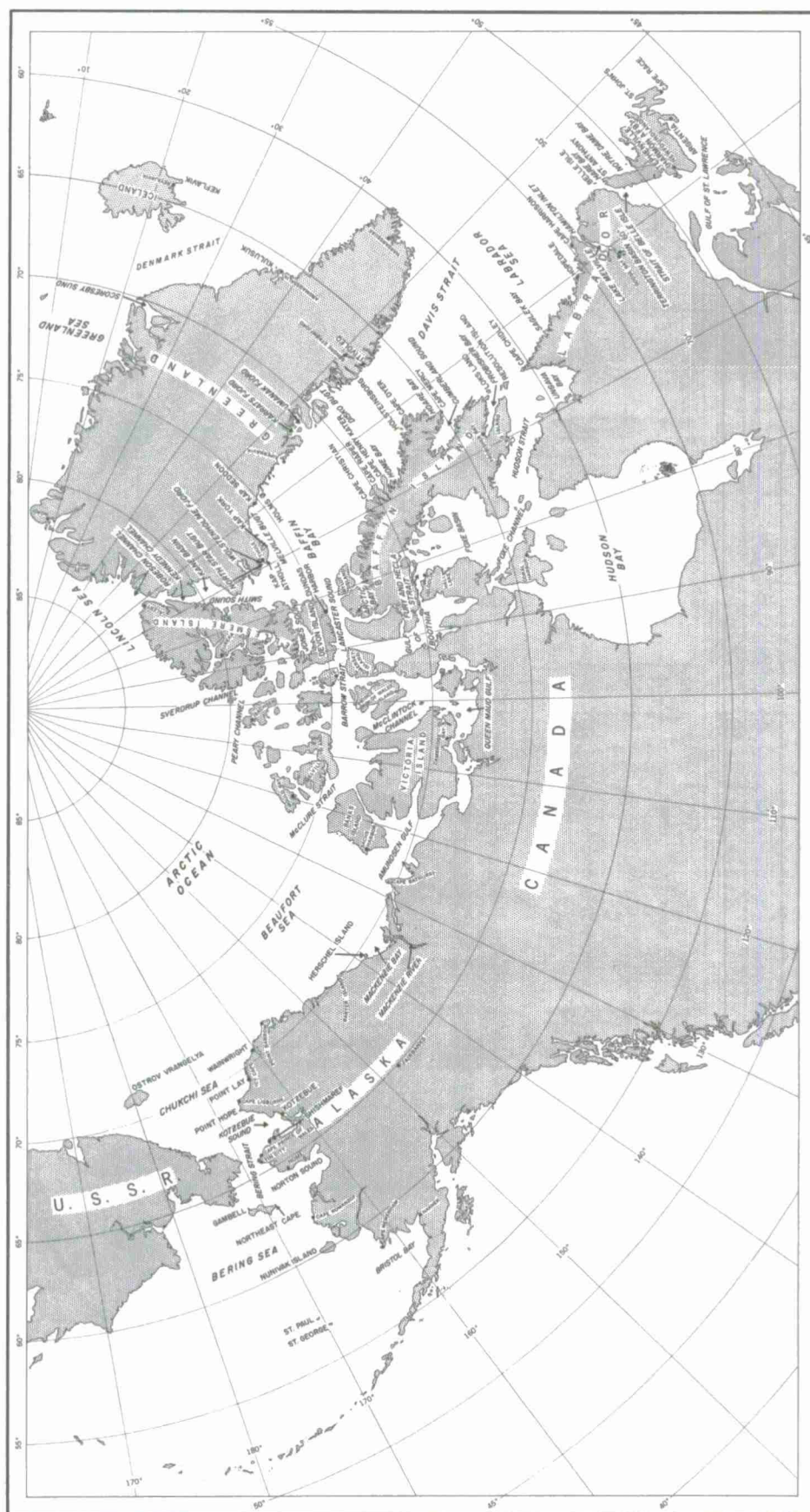


FIGURE 1 ICE FORECAST SECTORS



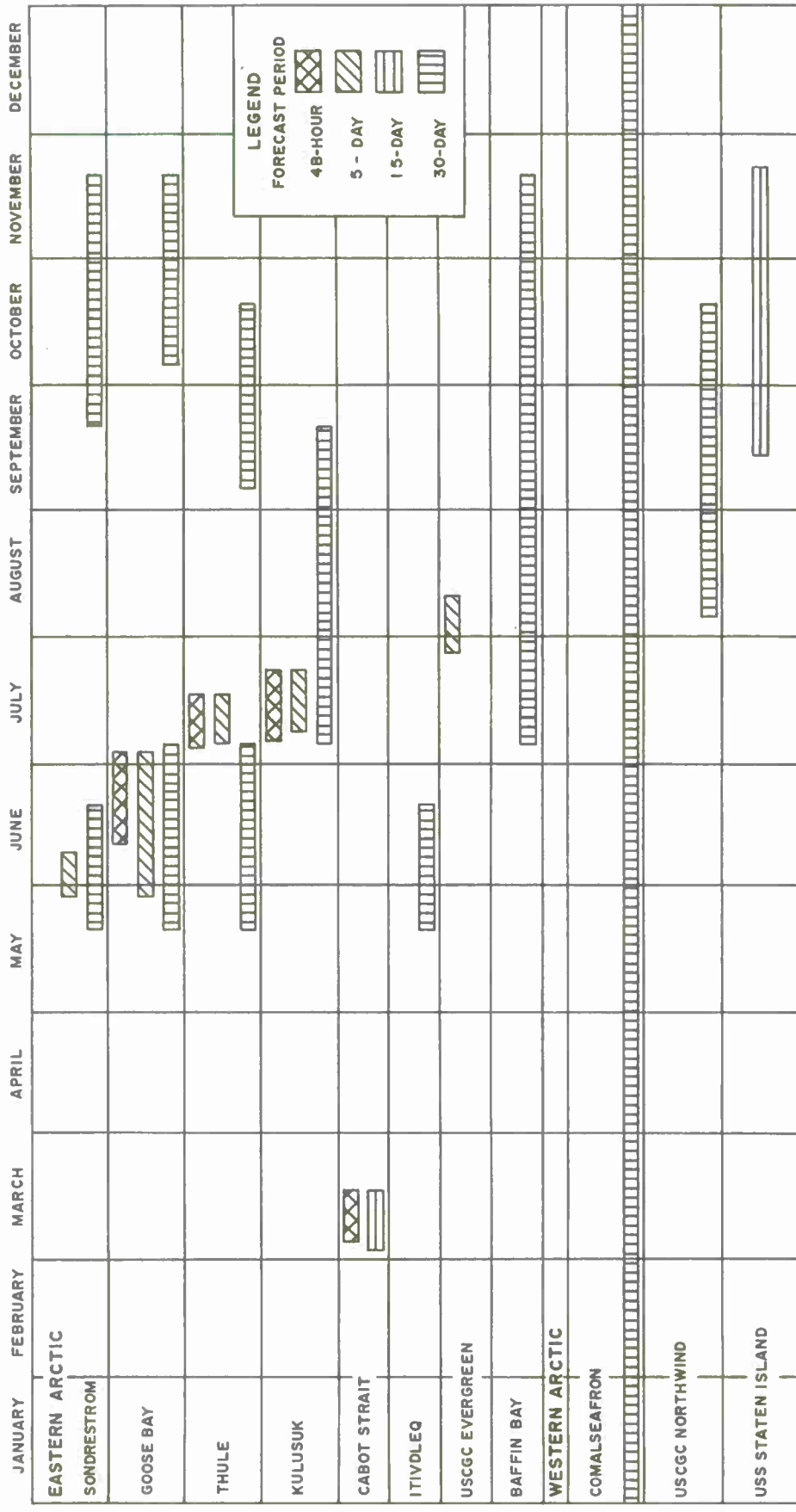


FIGURE 3 SUMMARY OF ICE FORECASTS FOR EASTERN AND WESTERN ARCTIC—1963

as 3-day outlooks appended to the daily forecasts.

Charts of observed and 48-hour prognostic ice conditions were transmitted by radio facsimile. These charts provided tactical support to ships engaged in resupply operations and presented areas of optimum ice navigation. Ice forecasts for both the eastern and western Arctic are summarized in figure 3.

d. Ship Ice Routes

As in previous years, ship ice routing service was provided from NAVOCEANO and the field station in Argentina. Routings were prepared for ships from the continental United States (CONUS) to Arctic ports and return and for intra-Arctic operations. Within the Arctic, routes terminated where icebreaker escort was provided.

Routes above 45°N included areas of significant sea ice and iceberg concentrations, whereas routes south of 45°N were primarily affected by weather.

The ice forecaster monitored all routed ships and recommended necessary route changes. The ships in turn transmitted daily situation reports (SITREPS) to the ice forecast facility.

From 6 May to 13 November, NAVOCEANO and Argentina issued a total of 114 ship ice routes.

e. Special Briefings

At various times during the operation of the Argentina Ice Forecast Facility, special briefings on Arctic ice conditions were given to personnel of the Argentina Coast Guard Air Detachment, to the Commanding Officer of the USCGC EVERGREEN, and to the Naval Weather Service.

3. Ice Reconnaissance

Aerial ice reconnaissance during the 1963 resupply season was provided primarily by SP2E aircraft patrol squadrons stationed at Argentina and Keflavik. These aircraft conducted long-range ice reconnaissance of the eastern Arctic.

Immediate tactical support was provided by icebreaker-based helicopters which made local ice observations. Ice reconnaissance on initial and terminal legs of BIRDS EYE flights supplemented the ice data gathered on SP2E flights.

Figure 4 shows the numbers of hours flown and numbers of flights made over each eastern sector during each month of 1963 as well as the monthly and annual totals. Figure 4 includes data gathered by the U.S. Coast Guard flights as well as those portions of the Canadian reconnaissance flown over the U.S. operational areas. Not included in figure 4 is a large portion

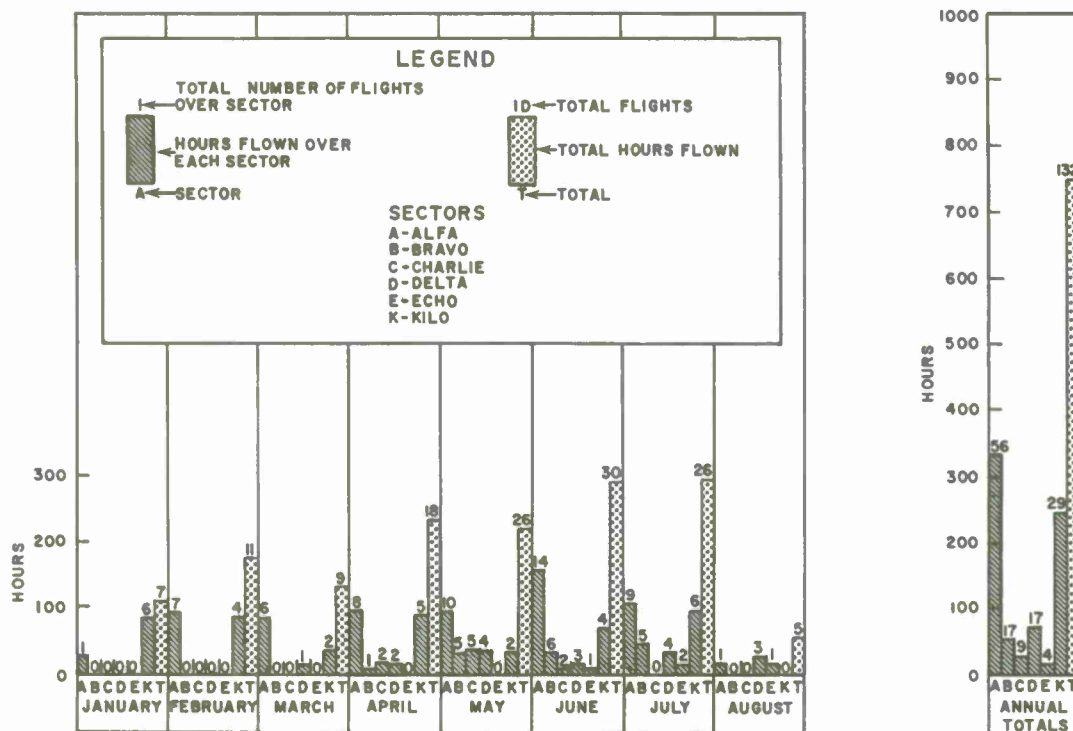


FIGURE 4 SUMMARY OF 1963 AERIAL ICE RECONNAISSANCE, EASTERN ARCTIC

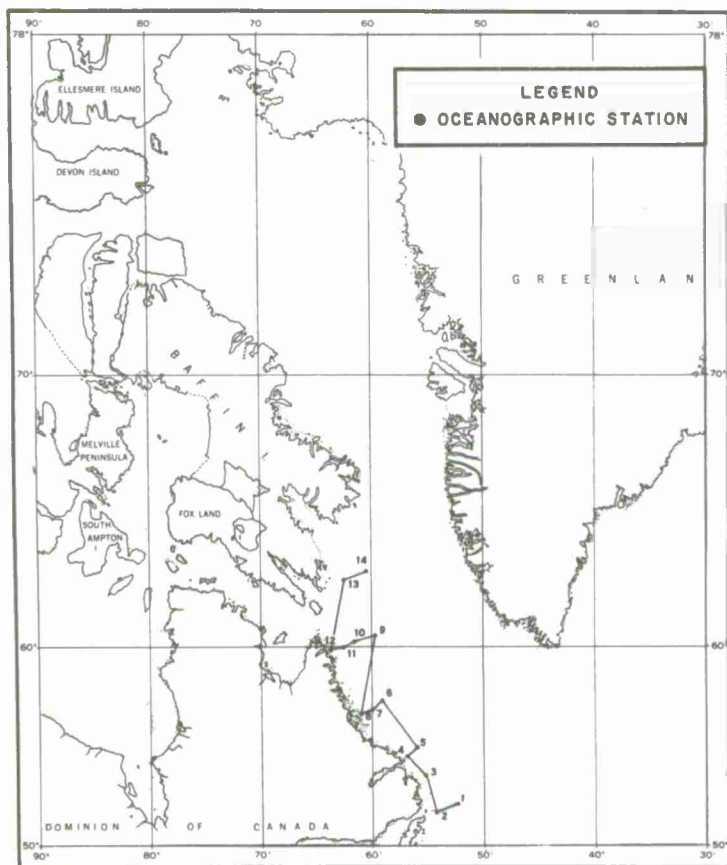


FIGURE 5 OCEANOGRAPHIC STATIONS TAKEN BY USS ATKA (AGB-3), EASTERN ARCTIC, MAY-JUNE 1963

of the reconnaissance over sector KIL0 that was conducted by Danish flights. Although Danish flights were not specifically scheduled for MSTs support, they yielded much useful data.

4. Communications

In addition to the MSTs leased voice and facsimile Arctic network, the communications system also included Navy and Air Force facsimile and radioteletype facilities.

Facsimile ice charts were transmitted from the ice forecast facility to ships and intra-Arctic ports via Goose Bay and Frobisher Bay radio, whereas word messages were transmitted to CONUS and ships by the Navy Communications Center at Argentina.

Ships experienced some difficulty in receiving good facsimile charts both from Goose Bay and Frobisher Bay.

5. Supporting Projects

a. Oceanography

During May and June the USS ATKA occupied 14 oceanographic stations in the Labrador Sea before severe hull damage forced her to retire. The USS EDISTO occupied 103 stations in the Norwegian Sea during July and August. The Canadian icebreaker LABRADOR occupied 131 oceanographic stations in Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, and the Labrador Sea during September and October. These data were used to compute initial ice formation dates and ice thickness estimates for the 1964 Long-Range Outlook. Stations occupied by United States and Canadian ships are presented in figures 5 through 7.

b. SUBICEX 1-63

From 4 to 17 March, NAVOCEANO provided forecasting support to COMSUEBIV 102 which was operating in the vicinity of Cabot Strait. In addition to a 15-day outlook, seven 48-hour forecasts were prepared for this exercise.

c. USCGC EVERGREEN

Ice forecasting support was provided for the EVERGREEN'S survey of the Ward Hunt Ice Island in Kennedy Channel. From 27 July until 10 August, four 5-day forecasts were prepared at NAVOCEANO for the EVERGREEN. The ice island was located at 80°55'N, 67°W on 12 July. The island became dislodged and broke up on 24 July.

d. Project BIRDS EYE

As part of the continuing program of data collection for research and development of ice forecasting techniques, eight BIRDS EYE flights covering

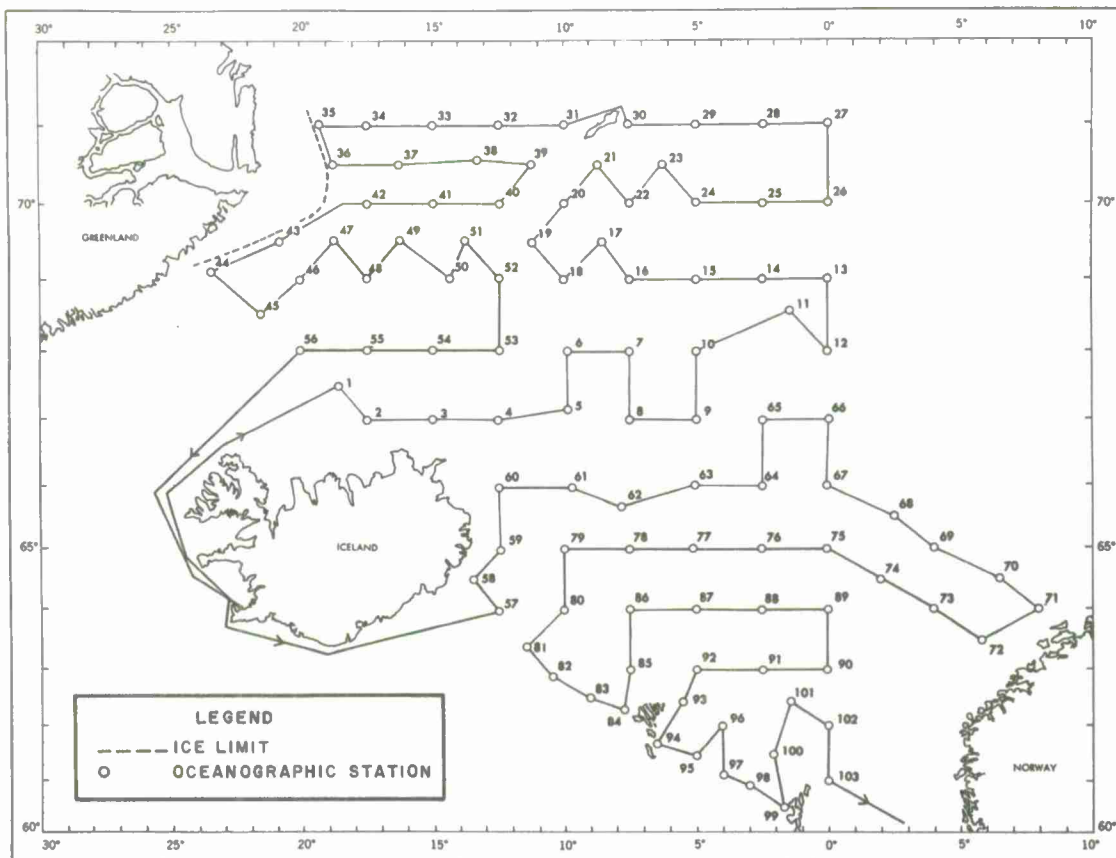


FIGURE 6 OCEANOGRAPHIC STATIONS TAKEN BY USS EDISTO (AGB-2), EASTERN ARCTIC, JULY-AUGUST 1963

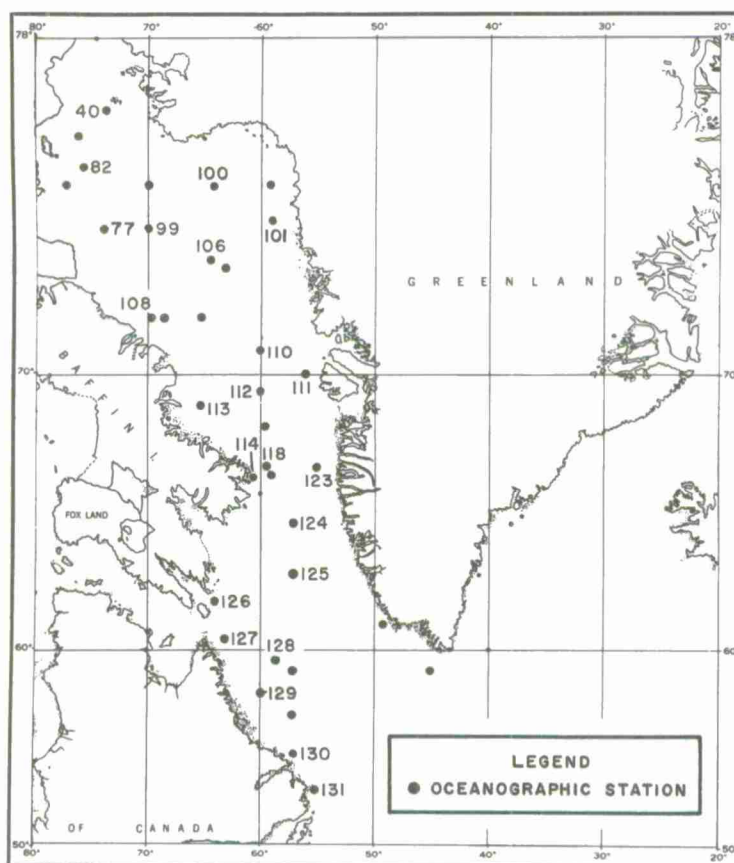


FIGURE 7 OCEANOGRAPHIC STATIONS TAKEN BY CCGC LABRADOR, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1963

a total of 699 hours were conducted primarily over the polar basin during 1963. A summary of BIRDS EYE aerial reconnaissance is shown in figure 8. Data collected on each BIRDS EYE flight are published as special informal reports.

6. Observed Ice Conditions

Ice conditions observed in the eastern North American Arctic are shown in appendix A. The ice data, presented over 6-day periods, were obtained primarily from U.S. aerial ice reconnaissance supplemented by Canadian and Danish reconnaissance. Danish ice reconnaissance charts are presented in appendix B.

The outstanding feature of the ice season was the Ward Hunt Ice Island lodged in Kennedy Channel until late July. The island was first observed in northern Kennedy Channel on 25 February during a BIRDS EYE flight. It subsequently became lodged between Hans and Ellesmere Islands and was closely observed until breakup on 24 July. The ice island acted as a block and resulted in consolidated ice to the north and anomalous open water to ice-free conditions in Kane Basin during most of the season.

Near normal ice conditions existed over most of the eastern Arctic except for Goose Bay. Less than eight-tenths concentration occurred in the Goose Bay approaches about 23 June or about two weeks later than normal. Unescorted entry occurred about 10 days later than normal. Forecast and observed opening dates are shown in table 1.

Opening Dates				
Station	* Escorted		**Unescorted	
	1963 Outlook	Observed	1963 Outlook	Observed
Goose Bay	25 June	23 June	10 July	6 July
Thule	30 June	10 July	15 July	23 July
Kulusuk	20 July	16 July	15 August	15 August
Sondrestrom	25 May	20 May	1 June	8 June
Itivdleq	1 May	Prior 1 May	5 May	Prior 1 June

* <8/10 concentration

** <1/10 concentration

Table 1 Long-Range Ice Outlook Verification 1963

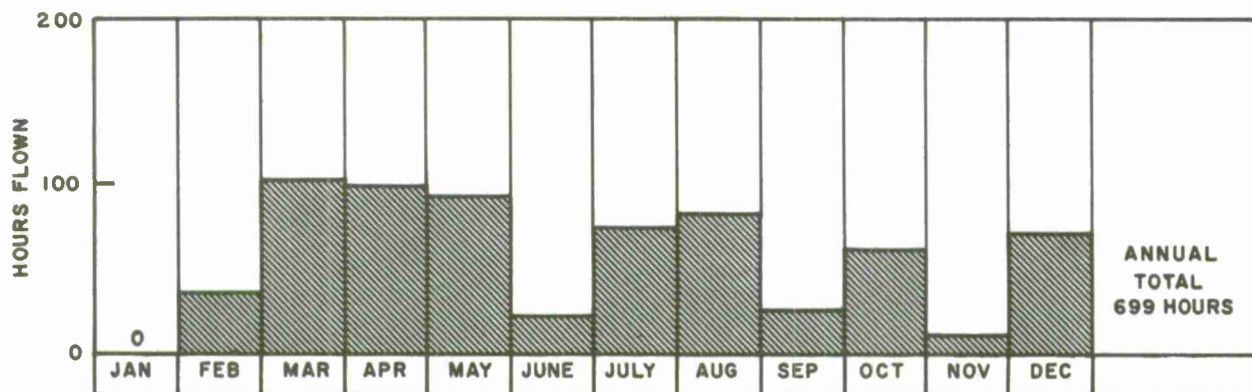


FIGURE 8 SUMMARY OF 1963 BIRDSEYE AERIAL ICE RECONNAISSANCE

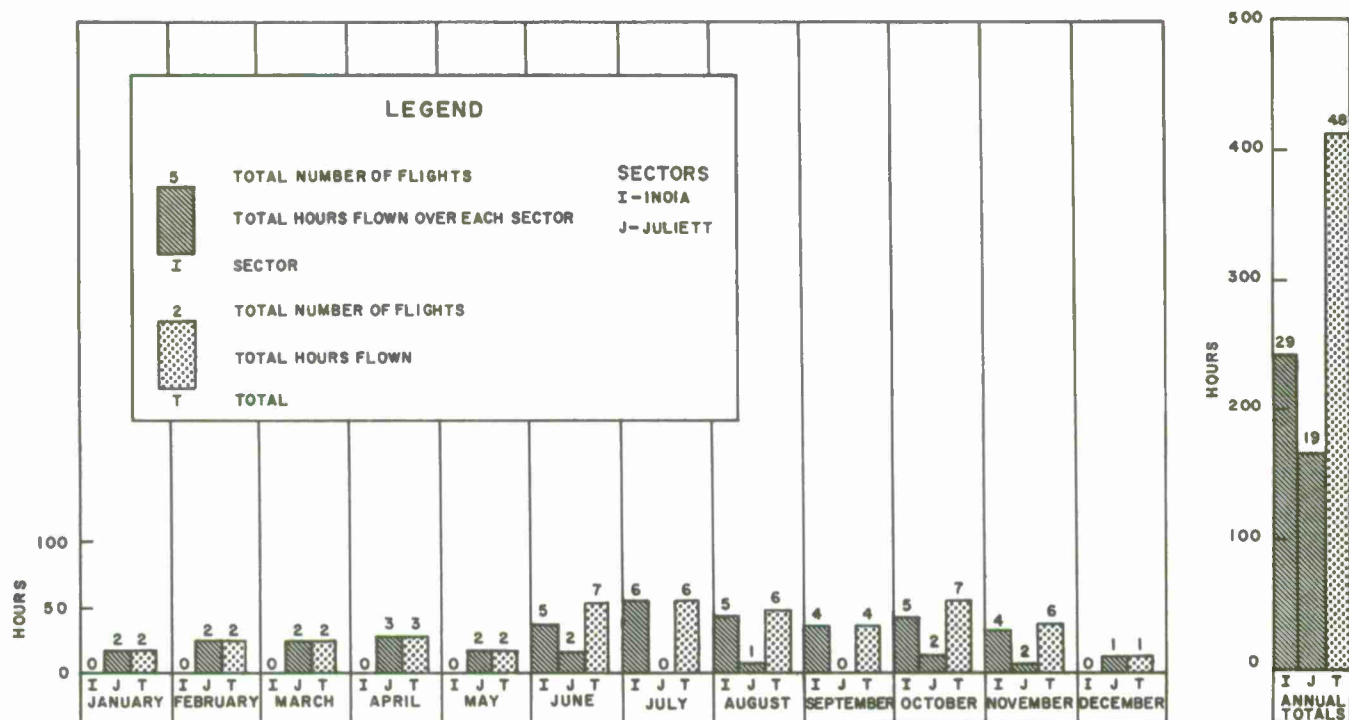


FIGURE 9 SUMMARY OF 1963 AERIAL ICE RECONNAISSANCE, WESTERN ARCTIC

PART II - WESTERN ARCTIC

1. General

Resupply operations were conducted by U.S. and Canadian commercial shipping companies, therefore, ice forecasting and reconnaissance supported military and oceanographic operations.

2. Ice Forecasting

a. Long-Range Outlook

No formal long-range outlook (SP-60 series) was published for the western Arctic in 1963. Only general long-range conditions were described during oral briefings for COMSTS and COMSTSLANT.

b. Short- and Long-Range Ice Forecasts

Thirty-day ice forecasts for the north Alaskan coast and the Chukchi and Bering Seas were issued twice monthly to COMALSEAFRON throughout the year. The forecasts included pack boundaries, concentrations, and ice thickness for specified points. A total of twenty-four 30-day ice forecasts was issued.

Four 30-day and five 15-day forecasts were provided for the USCGC NORTHWIND and USS STATEN ISLAND cruises conducted during summer and autumn of 1963.

Beginning with the 1963 season, the Naval Weather Service assumed responsibility for short-range ice forecasting in the western Arctic. Fleet Weather Central, Kodiak, provided short-range ice forecasting and ship routing service in the western Arctic.

3. Ice Reconnaissance

Aerial ice reconnaissance over sectors India and Juliett was conducted primarily by SP2E long-range aircraft under the command of COMALSEAFRON. These flights were conducted twice monthly throughout the year. In addition, monthly BIRDS EYE flights supplemented the long-range data. Short-range ice reconnaissance was conducted by ship-based helicopters.

A summary of hours flown and the number of flights made over each western sector for each month during 1963 as well as the monthly and annual totals is presented as figure 9.

4. Communications

Because no local support was required for Alaskan resupply operations, communications consisted of existing U.S. Navy and Air Force circuits which were used to transmit all traffic between Washington and the western Arctic.

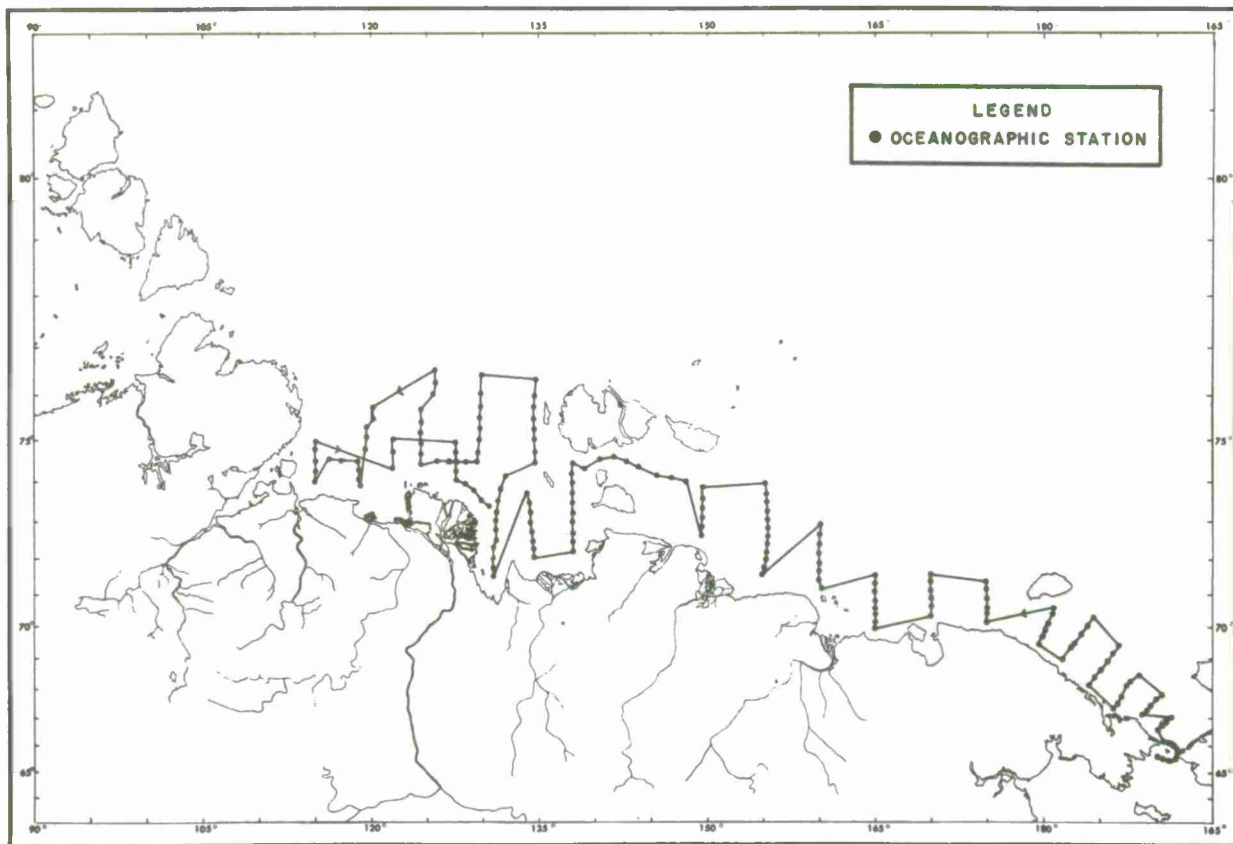


FIGURE 10 OCEANOGRAPHIC STATIONS TAKEN BY USCGC NORTHWIND (WAGB-202), WESTERN ARCTIC, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1963

5. Supporting Projects

a. USCGC NORTHWIND

From 9 August until 19 September the USCGC NORTHWIND conducted an oceanographic cruise along the north Siberian coast in the East Siberian and Laptev Seas. In addition to taking oceanographic stations, detailed observations and photographs of existing ice conditions were made. A NAVOCEANO oceanographer was aboard the NORTHWIND throughout the entire cruise. Figure 10 shows the locations of the stations occupied by the NORTHWIND. Ice conditions observed by the NORTHWIND during its cruise are included in appendix C.

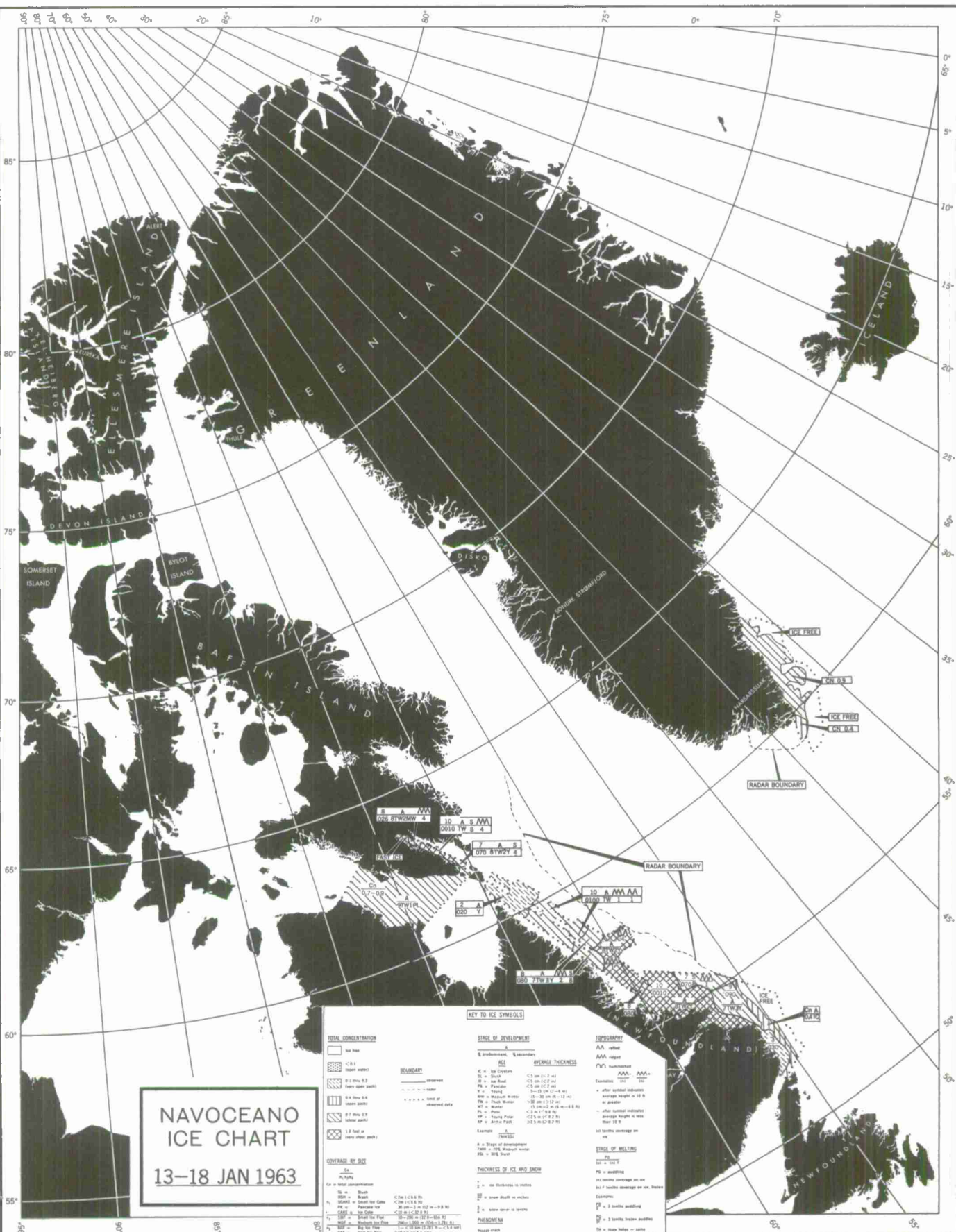
b. USS STATEN ISLAND

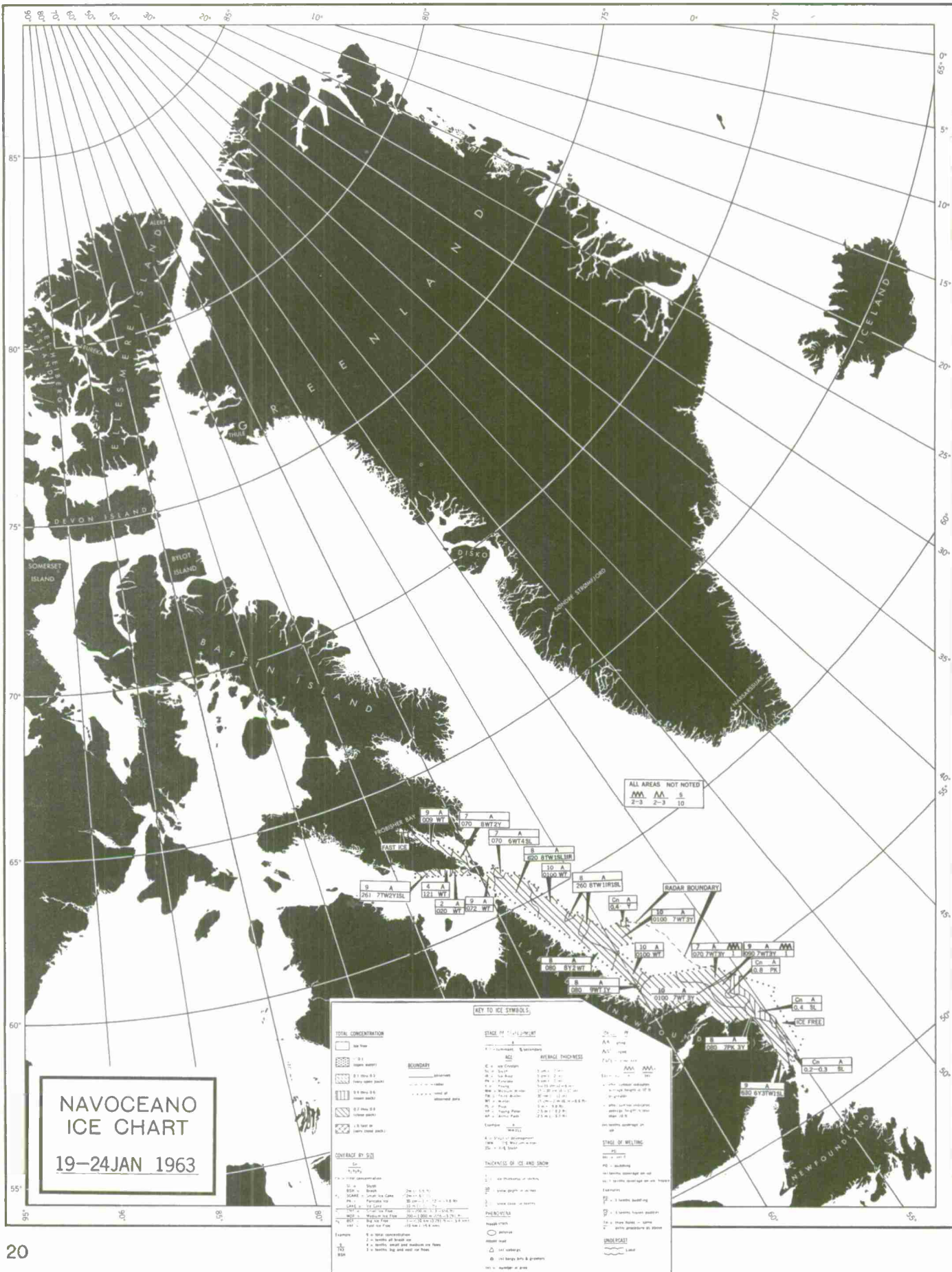
From 13 September to 22 November the USS STATEN ISLAND conducted a cruise in the Chukchi Sea. The oceanographic data obtained from these cruises are on file at the National Oceanographic Data Center, Washington, D.C.

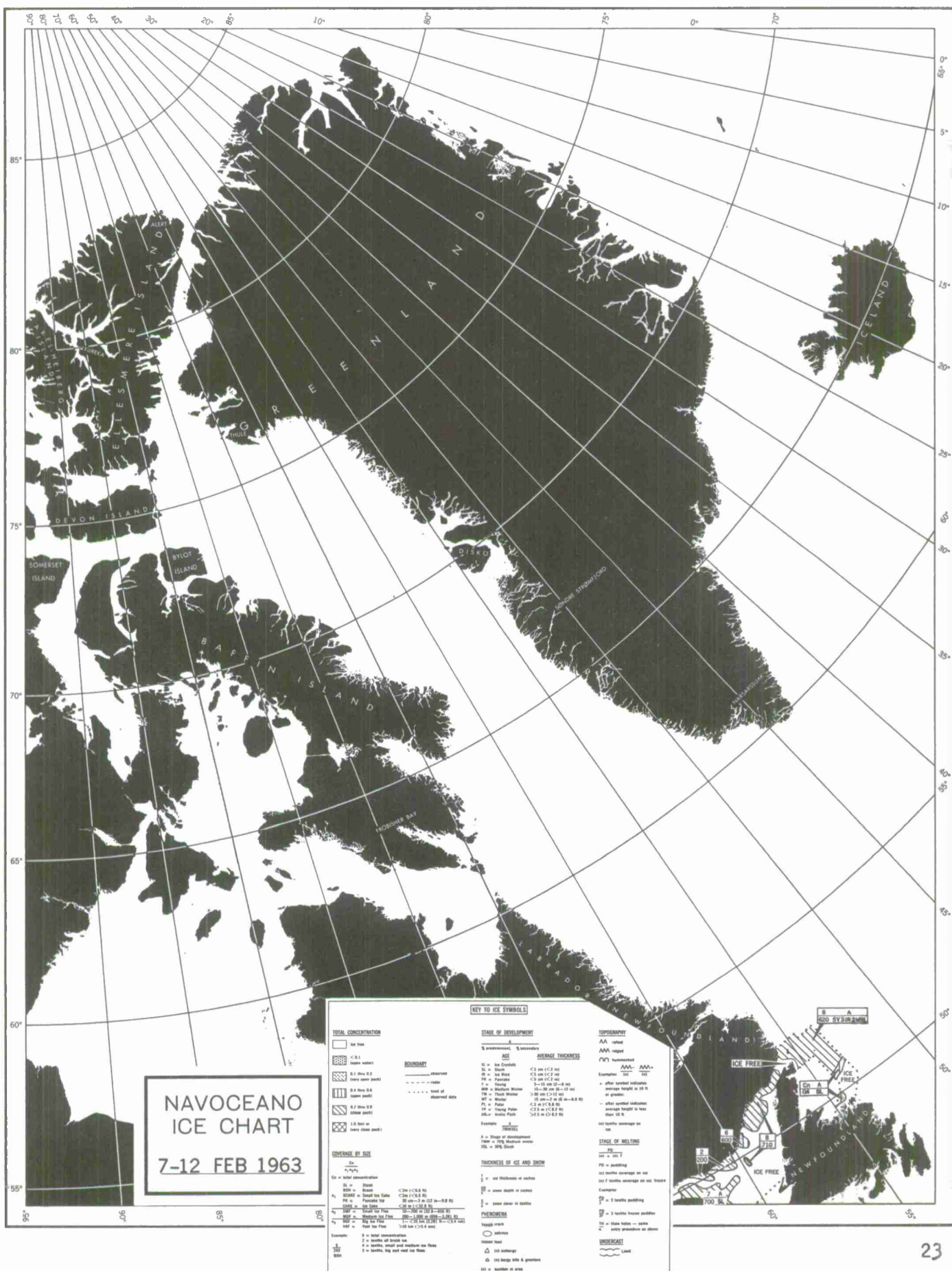
6. Observed Ice Conditions

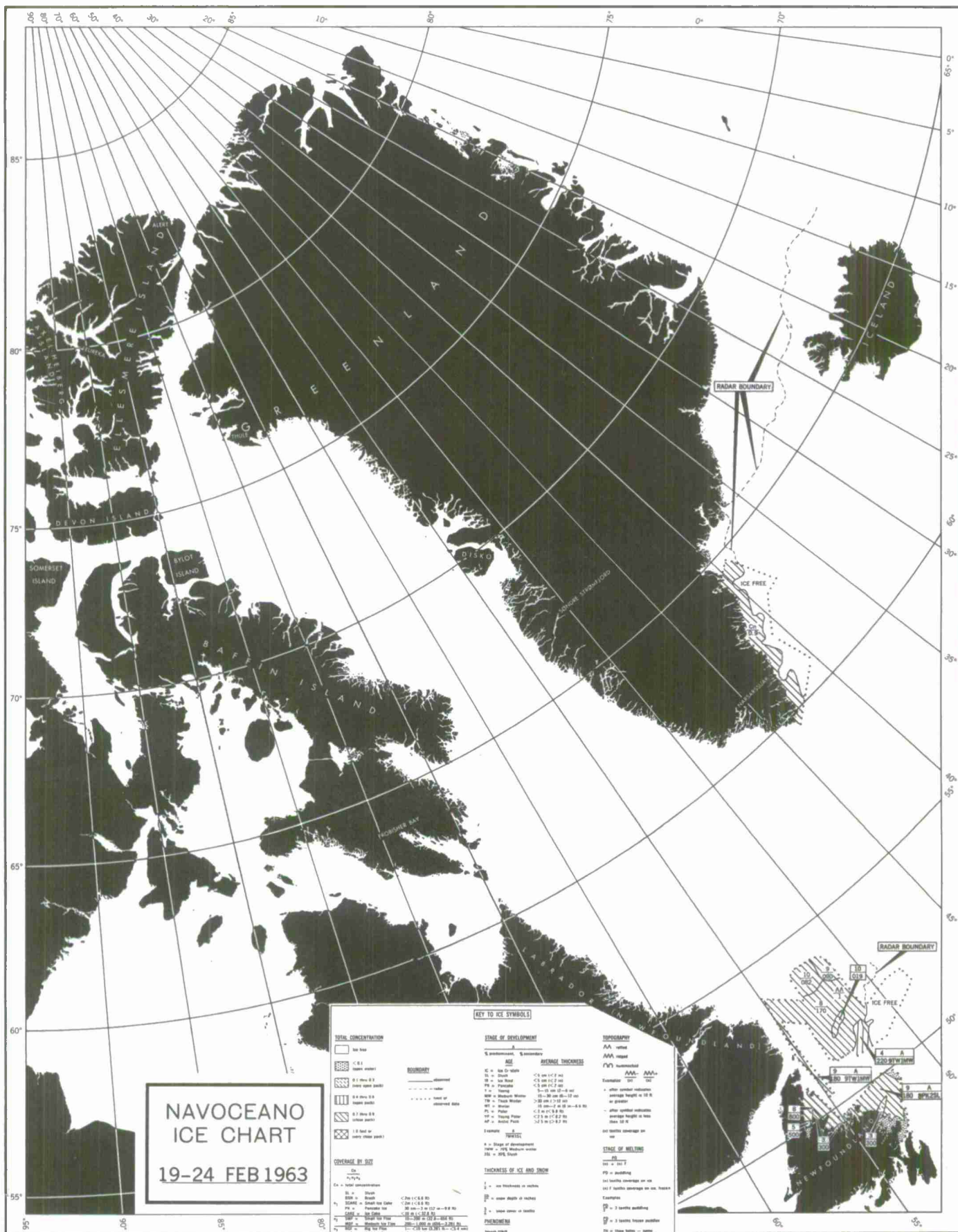
Ice conditions in the western North American Arctic are presented in appendix C.

APPENDIX A
EASTERN ARCTIC ICE CHARTS

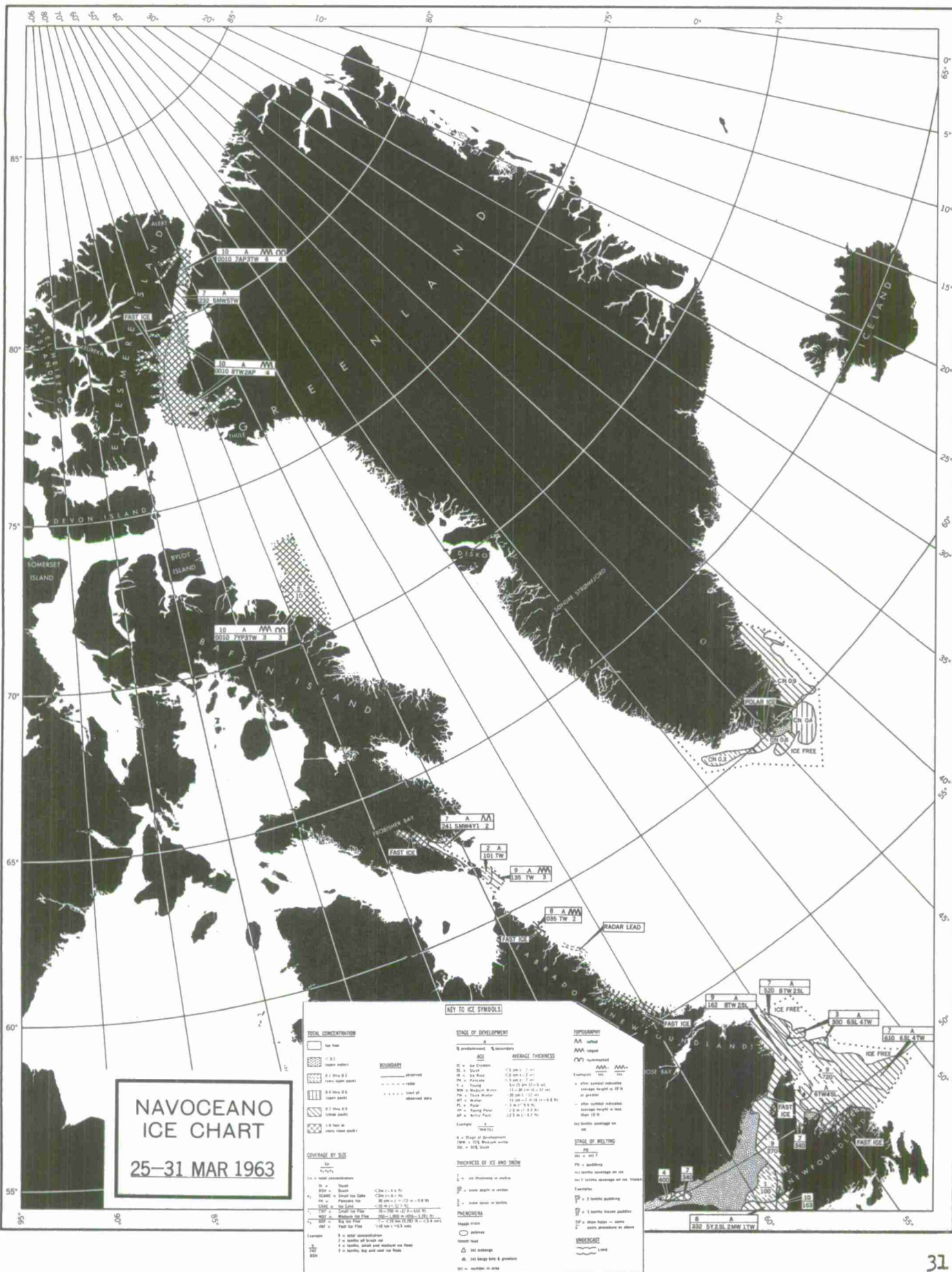












**NAVOCEANO
ICE CHART**
25-31 MAR 1963

KEY TO ICE SYMBOLS

ICE CONCENTRATION	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT	AVERAGE THICKNESS
<p>0-10% 11-20% 21-30% 31-40% 41-50% 51-60% 61-70% 71-80% 81-90% 91-100%</p>	<p>1. ICE 2. ICE 3. ICE 4. ICE 5. ICE 6. ICE 7. ICE 8. ICE 9. ICE 10. ICE 11. ICE 12. ICE 13. ICE 14. ICE 15. ICE 16. ICE 17. ICE 18. ICE 19. ICE 20. ICE 21. ICE 22. ICE 23. ICE 24. ICE 25. ICE 26. ICE 27. ICE 28. ICE 29. ICE 30. ICE 31. ICE 32. ICE 33. ICE 34. ICE 35. ICE 36. ICE 37. ICE 38. ICE 39. ICE 40. ICE 41. ICE 42. ICE 43. ICE 44. ICE 45. ICE 46. ICE 47. ICE 48. ICE 49. ICE 50. ICE 51. ICE 52. ICE 53. ICE 54. ICE 55. ICE 56. ICE 57. ICE 58. ICE 59. ICE 60. ICE 61. ICE 62. ICE 63. ICE 64. ICE 65. ICE 66. ICE 67. ICE 68. ICE 69. ICE 70. ICE 71. ICE 72. ICE 73. ICE 74. ICE 75. ICE 76. ICE 77. ICE 78. ICE 79. ICE 80. ICE 81. ICE 82. ICE 83. ICE 84. ICE 85. ICE 86. ICE 87. ICE 88. ICE 89. ICE 90. ICE 91. ICE 92. ICE 93. ICE 94. ICE 95. ICE 96. ICE 97. ICE 98. ICE 99. ICE 100. ICE</p>	<p>1. ICE 2. ICE 3. ICE 4. ICE 5. ICE 6. ICE 7. ICE 8. ICE 9. ICE 10. ICE 11. ICE 12. ICE 13. ICE 14. ICE 15. ICE 16. ICE 17. ICE 18. ICE 19. ICE 20. ICE 21. ICE 22. ICE 23. ICE 24. ICE 25. ICE 26. ICE 27. ICE 28. ICE 29. ICE 30. ICE 31. ICE 32. ICE 33. ICE 34. ICE 35. ICE 36. ICE 37. ICE 38. ICE 39. ICE 40. ICE 41. ICE 42. ICE 43. ICE 44. ICE 45. ICE 46. ICE 47. ICE 48. ICE 49. ICE 50. ICE 51. ICE 52. ICE 53. ICE 54. ICE 55. ICE 56. ICE 57. ICE 58. ICE 59. ICE 60. ICE 61. ICE 62. ICE 63. ICE 64. ICE 65. ICE 66. ICE 67. ICE 68. ICE 69. ICE 70. ICE 71. ICE 72. ICE 73. ICE 74. ICE 75. ICE 76. ICE 77. ICE 78. ICE 79. ICE 80. ICE 81. ICE 82. ICE 83. ICE 84. ICE 85. ICE 86. ICE 87. ICE 88. ICE 89. ICE 90. ICE 91. ICE 92. ICE 93. ICE 94. ICE 95. ICE 96. ICE 97. ICE 98. ICE 99. ICE 100. ICE</p>

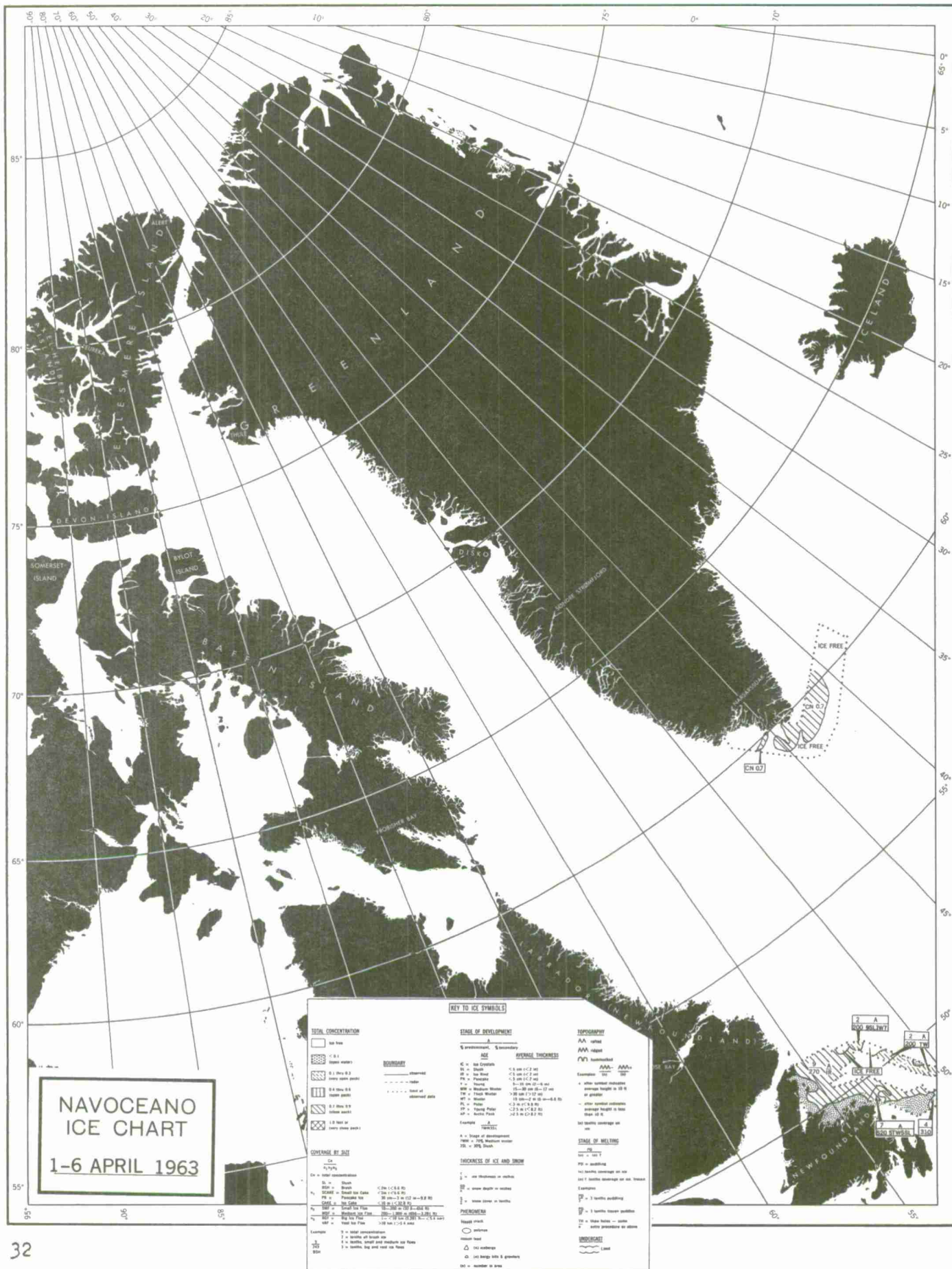
UNDESIGNATED

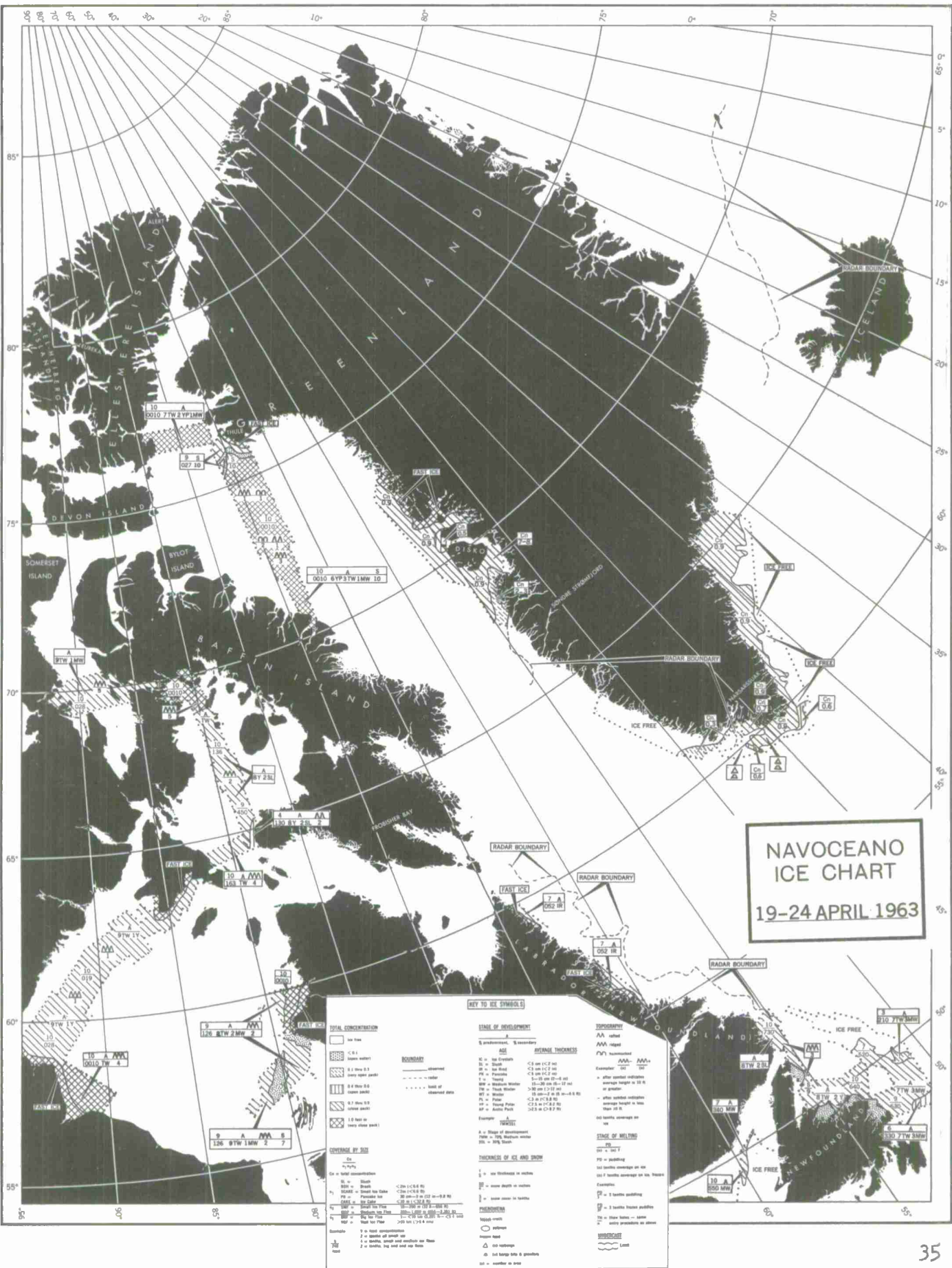
STAGE OF MELTING

THICKNESS OF ICE AND SNOW

PHENOMENA

EXAMPLES

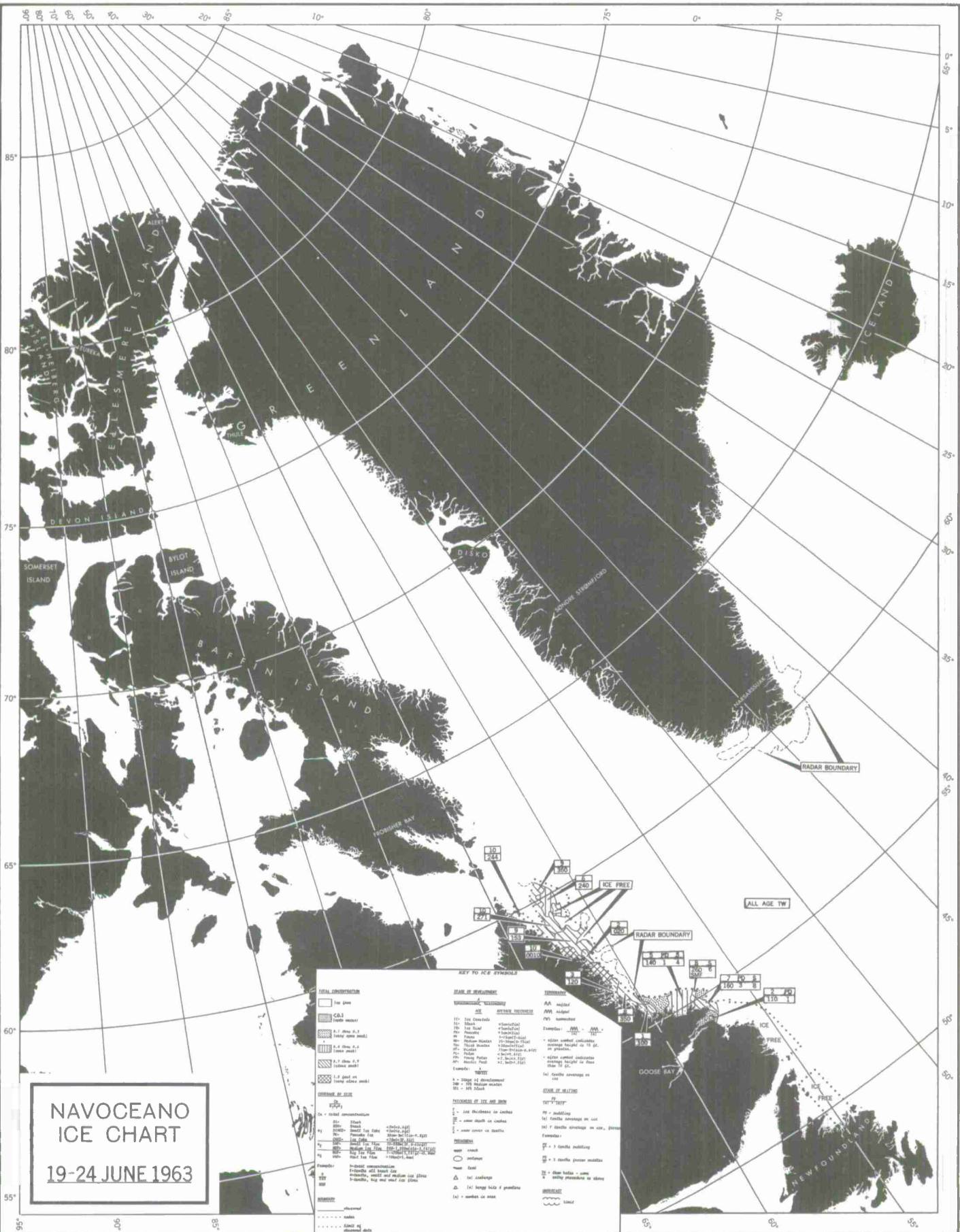












NAVOCEANO
ICE CHART
19-24 JUNE 1963

KEY TO ICE SYMBOLS

ICE SYMBOLS

1. Ice type

2. Ice thickness

3. Ice concentration

4. Ice age

5. Ice movement

6. Ice drift

7. Ice drift speed

8. Ice drift direction

9. Ice drift force

10. Ice drift distance

11. Ice drift time

12. Ice drift area

13. Ice drift volume

14. Ice drift weight

15. Ice drift mass

16. Ice drift energy

17. Ice drift power

18. Ice drift pressure

19. Ice drift stress

20. Ice drift strain

21. Ice drift rate

22. Ice drift acceleration

23. Ice drift deceleration

24. Ice drift velocity

25. Ice drift acceleration

26. Ice drift deceleration

27. Ice drift velocity

28. Ice drift acceleration

29. Ice drift deceleration

30. Ice drift velocity

31. Ice drift acceleration

32. Ice drift deceleration

33. Ice drift velocity

34. Ice drift acceleration

35. Ice drift deceleration

36. Ice drift velocity

37. Ice drift acceleration

38. Ice drift deceleration

39. Ice drift velocity

40. Ice drift acceleration

41. Ice drift deceleration

42. Ice drift velocity

43. Ice drift acceleration

44. Ice drift deceleration

45. Ice drift velocity

46. Ice drift acceleration

47. Ice drift deceleration

48. Ice drift velocity

49. Ice drift acceleration

50. Ice drift deceleration

51. Ice drift velocity

52. Ice drift acceleration

53. Ice drift deceleration

54. Ice drift velocity

55. Ice drift acceleration

56. Ice drift deceleration

57. Ice drift velocity

58. Ice drift acceleration

59. Ice drift deceleration

60. Ice drift velocity

61. Ice drift acceleration

62. Ice drift deceleration

63. Ice drift velocity

64. Ice drift acceleration

65. Ice drift deceleration

66. Ice drift velocity

67. Ice drift acceleration

68. Ice drift deceleration

69. Ice drift velocity

70. Ice drift acceleration

71. Ice drift deceleration

72. Ice drift velocity

73. Ice drift acceleration

74. Ice drift deceleration

75. Ice drift velocity

76. Ice drift acceleration

77. Ice drift deceleration

78. Ice drift velocity

79. Ice drift acceleration

80. Ice drift deceleration

81. Ice drift velocity

82. Ice drift acceleration

83. Ice drift deceleration

84. Ice drift velocity

85. Ice drift acceleration

86. Ice drift deceleration

87. Ice drift velocity

88. Ice drift acceleration

89. Ice drift deceleration

90. Ice drift velocity

91. Ice drift acceleration

92. Ice drift deceleration

93. Ice drift velocity

94. Ice drift acceleration

95. Ice drift deceleration

96. Ice drift velocity

97. Ice drift acceleration

98. Ice drift deceleration

99. Ice drift velocity

100. Ice drift acceleration

101. Ice drift deceleration

102. Ice drift velocity

103. Ice drift acceleration

104. Ice drift deceleration

105. Ice drift velocity

106. Ice drift acceleration

107. Ice drift deceleration

108. Ice drift velocity

109. Ice drift acceleration

110. Ice drift deceleration

111. Ice drift velocity

112. Ice drift acceleration

113. Ice drift deceleration

114. Ice drift velocity

115. Ice drift acceleration

116. Ice drift deceleration

117. Ice drift velocity

118. Ice drift acceleration

119. Ice drift deceleration

120. Ice drift velocity

121. Ice drift acceleration

122. Ice drift deceleration

123. Ice drift velocity

124. Ice drift acceleration

125. Ice drift deceleration

126. Ice drift velocity

127. Ice drift acceleration

128. Ice drift deceleration

129. Ice drift velocity

130. Ice drift acceleration

131. Ice drift deceleration

132. Ice drift velocity

133. Ice drift acceleration

134. Ice drift deceleration

135. Ice drift velocity

136. Ice drift acceleration

137. Ice drift deceleration

138. Ice drift velocity

139. Ice drift acceleration

140. Ice drift deceleration

141. Ice drift velocity

142. Ice drift acceleration

143. Ice drift deceleration

144. Ice drift velocity

145. Ice drift acceleration

146. Ice drift deceleration

147. Ice drift velocity

148. Ice drift acceleration

149. Ice drift deceleration

150. Ice drift velocity

151. Ice drift acceleration

152. Ice drift deceleration

153. Ice drift velocity

154. Ice drift acceleration

155. Ice drift deceleration

156. Ice drift velocity

157. Ice drift acceleration

158. Ice drift deceleration

159. Ice drift velocity

160. Ice drift acceleration

161. Ice drift deceleration

162. Ice drift velocity

163. Ice drift acceleration

164. Ice drift deceleration

165. Ice drift velocity

166. Ice drift acceleration

167. Ice drift deceleration

168. Ice drift velocity

169. Ice drift acceleration

170. Ice drift deceleration

171. Ice drift velocity

172. Ice drift acceleration

173. Ice drift deceleration

174. Ice drift velocity

175. Ice drift acceleration

176. Ice drift deceleration

177. Ice drift velocity

178. Ice drift acceleration

179. Ice drift deceleration

180. Ice drift velocity

181. Ice drift acceleration

182. Ice drift deceleration

183. Ice drift velocity

184. Ice drift acceleration

185. Ice drift deceleration

186. Ice drift velocity

187. Ice drift acceleration

188. Ice drift deceleration

189. Ice drift velocity

190. Ice drift acceleration

191. Ice drift deceleration

192. Ice drift velocity

193. Ice drift acceleration

194. Ice drift deceleration

195. Ice drift velocity

196. Ice drift acceleration

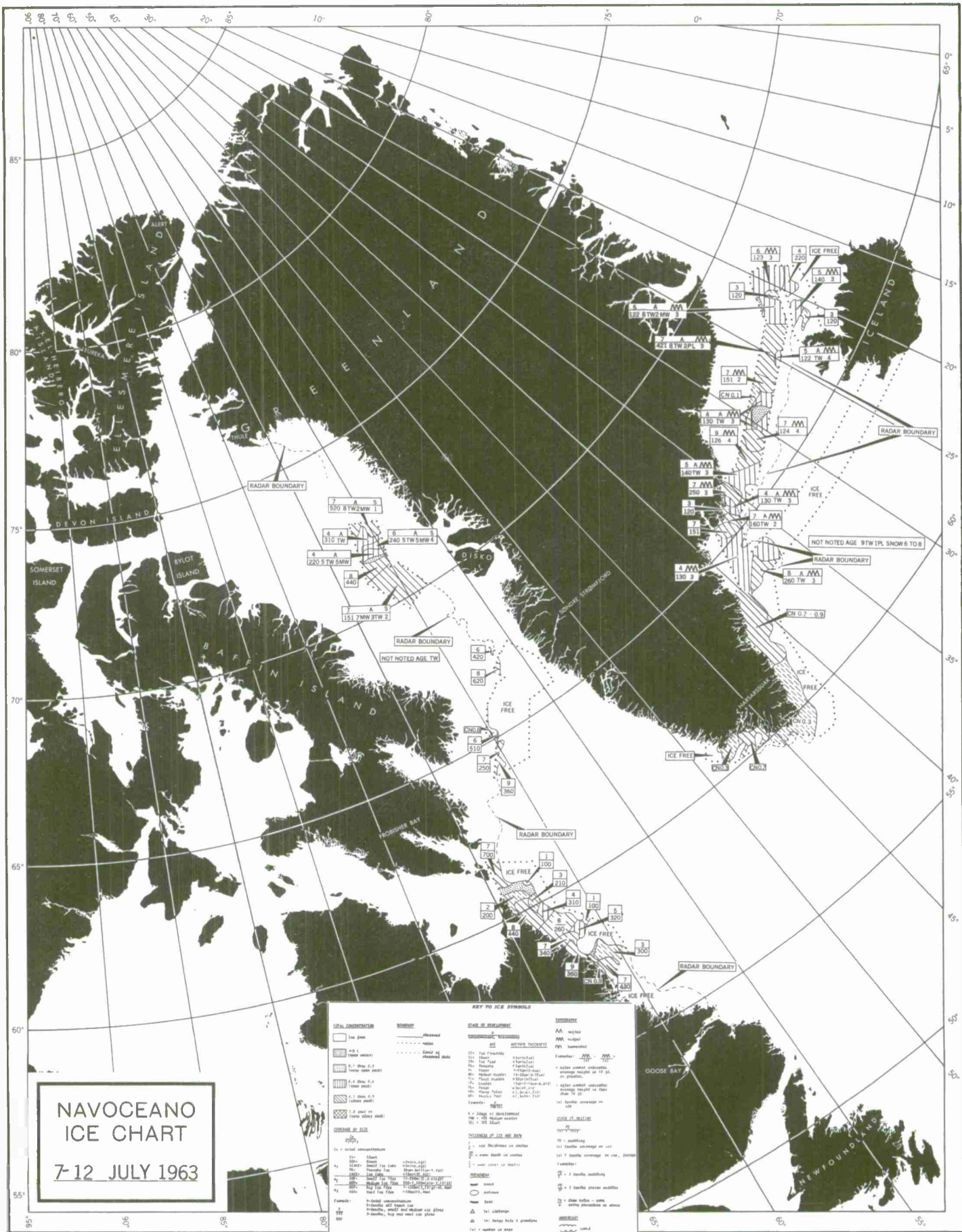
197. Ice drift deceleration

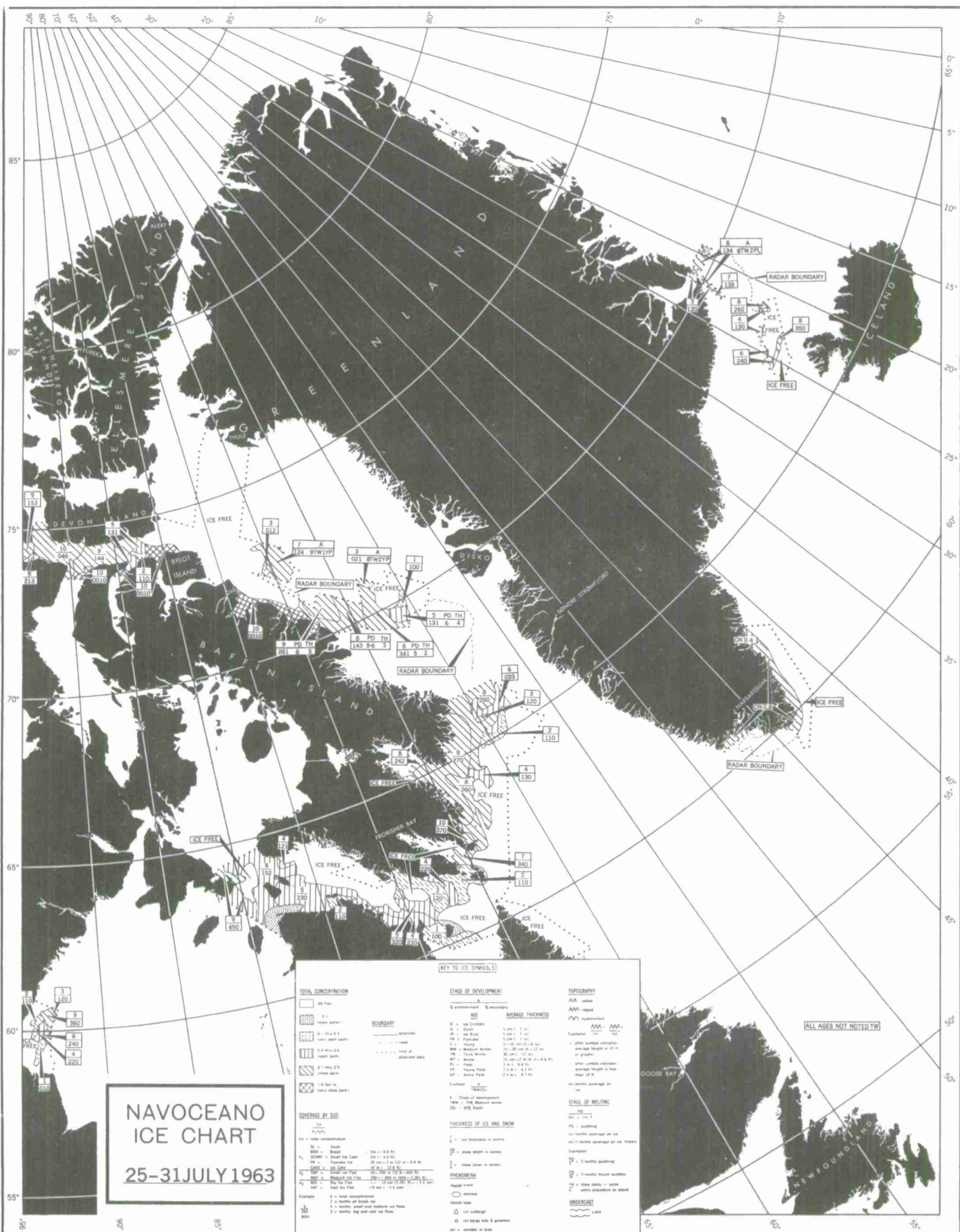
198. Ice drift velocity

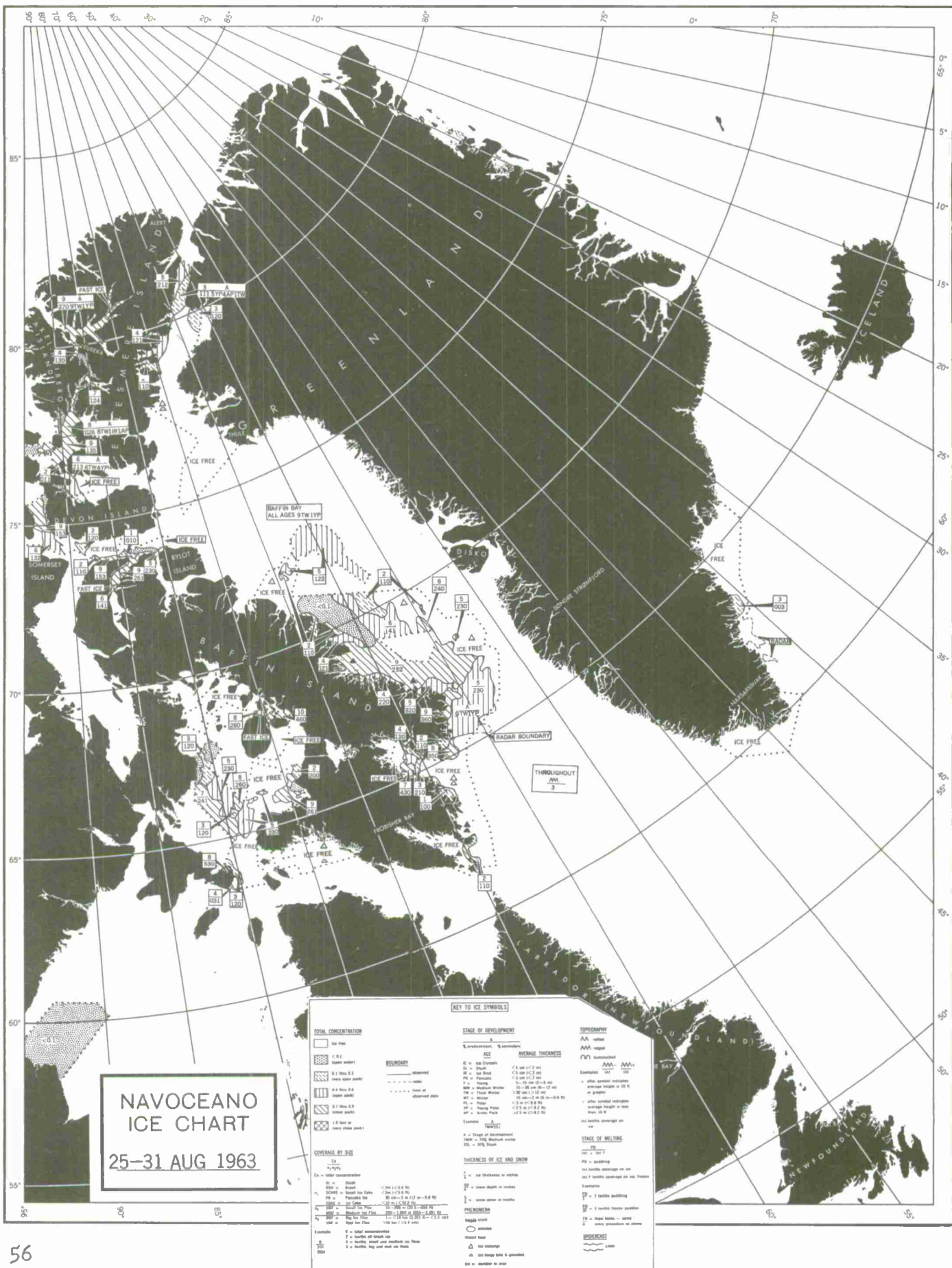
199. Ice drift acceleration

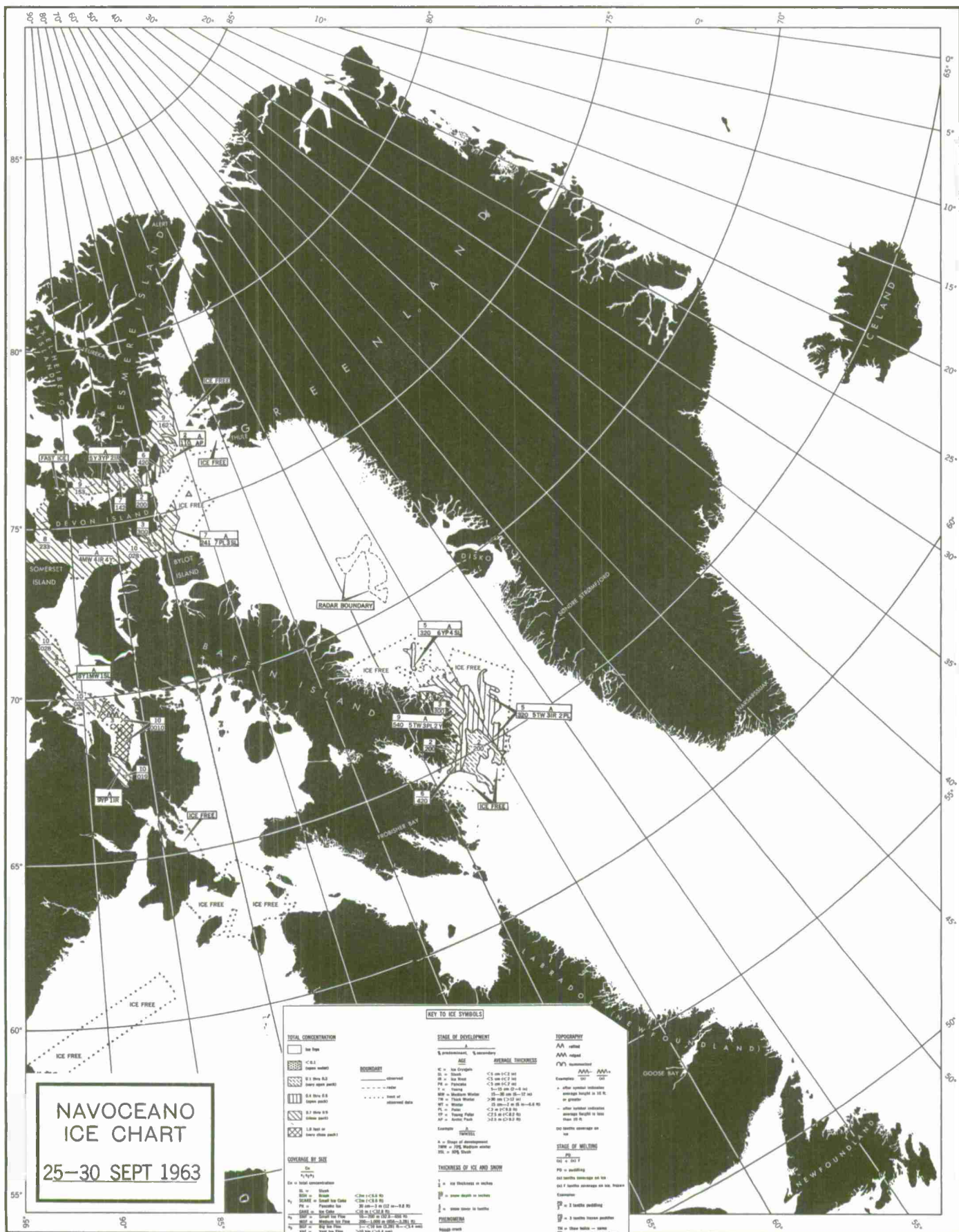
200. Ice drift deceleration

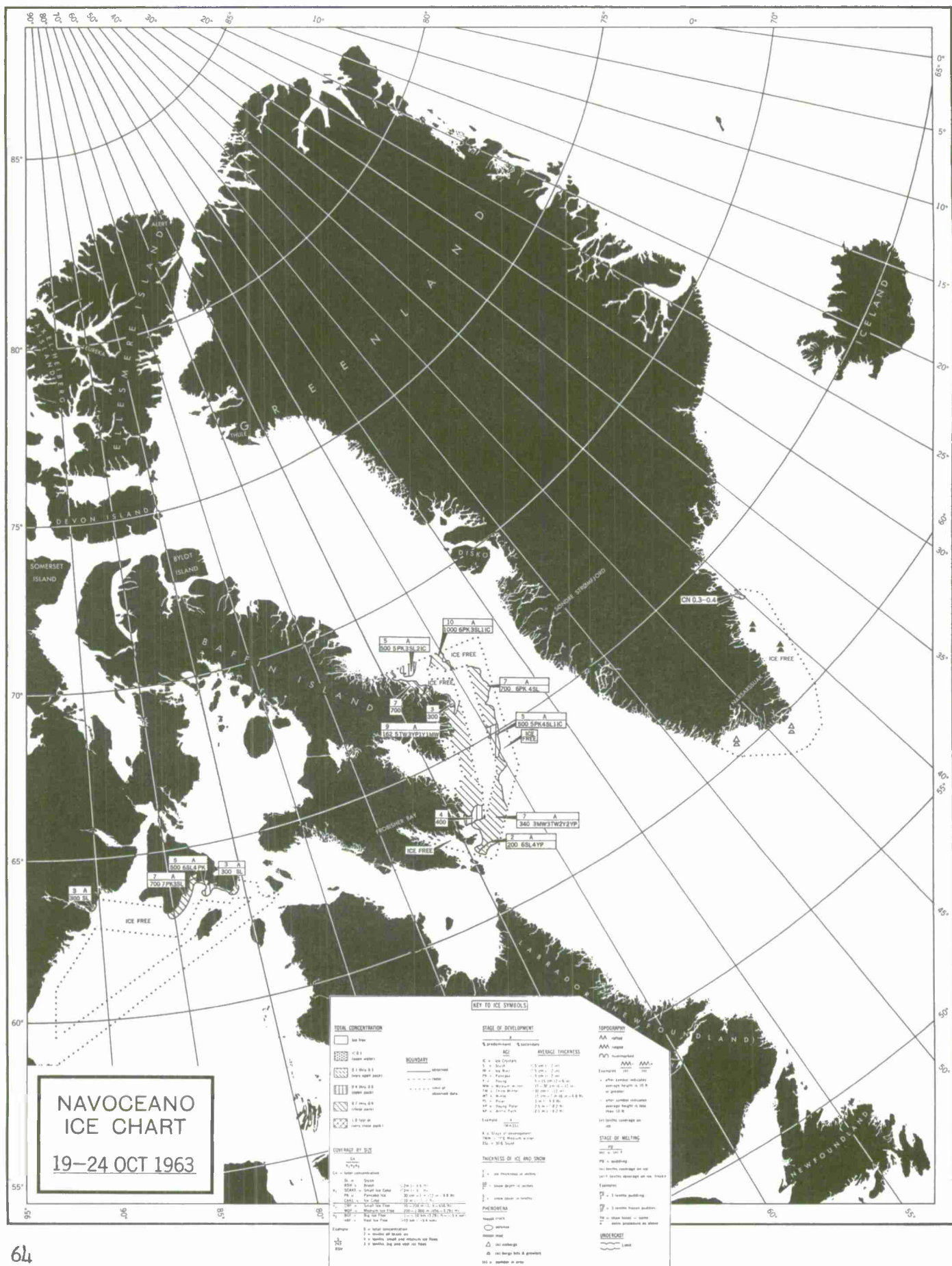


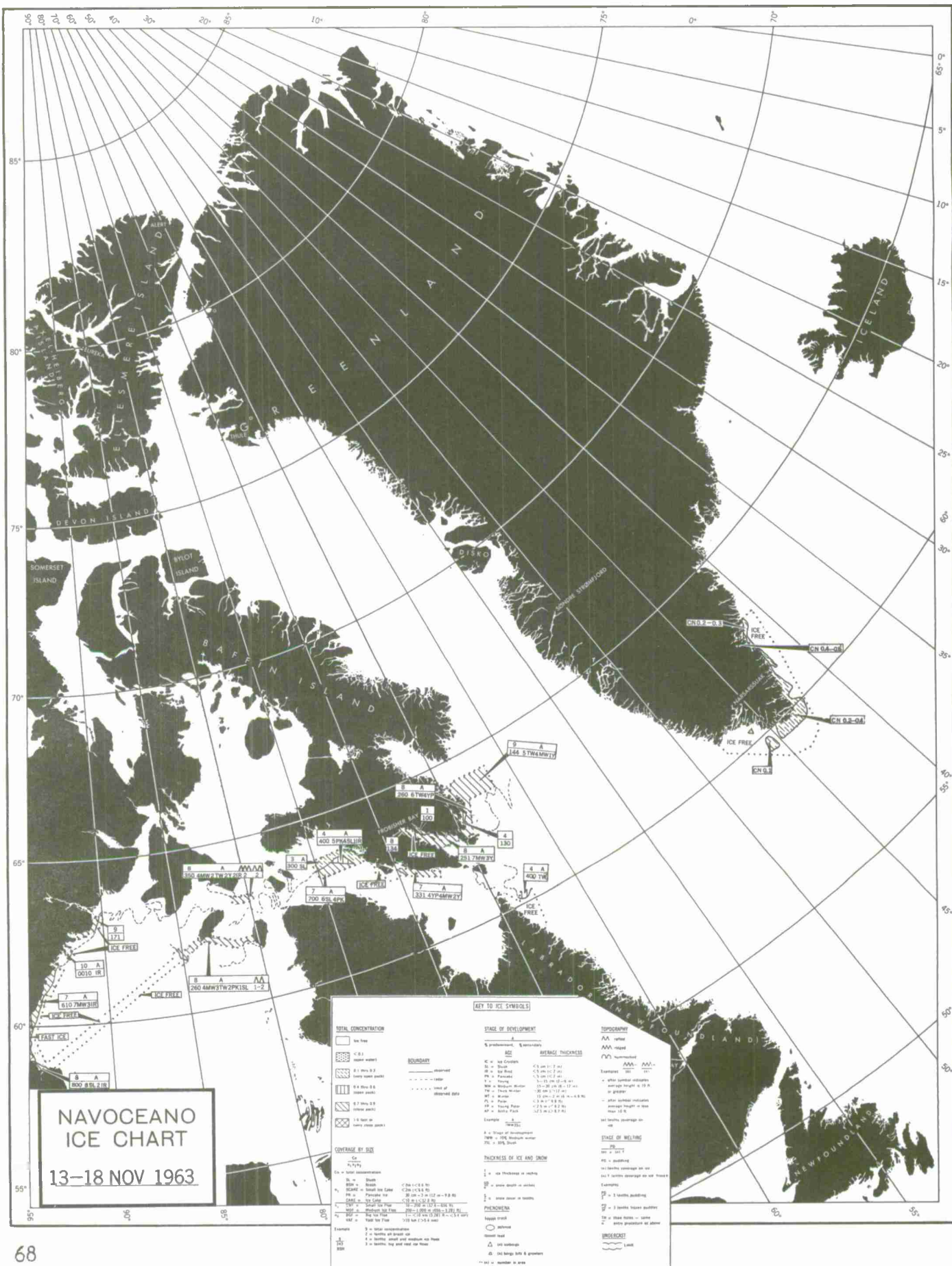




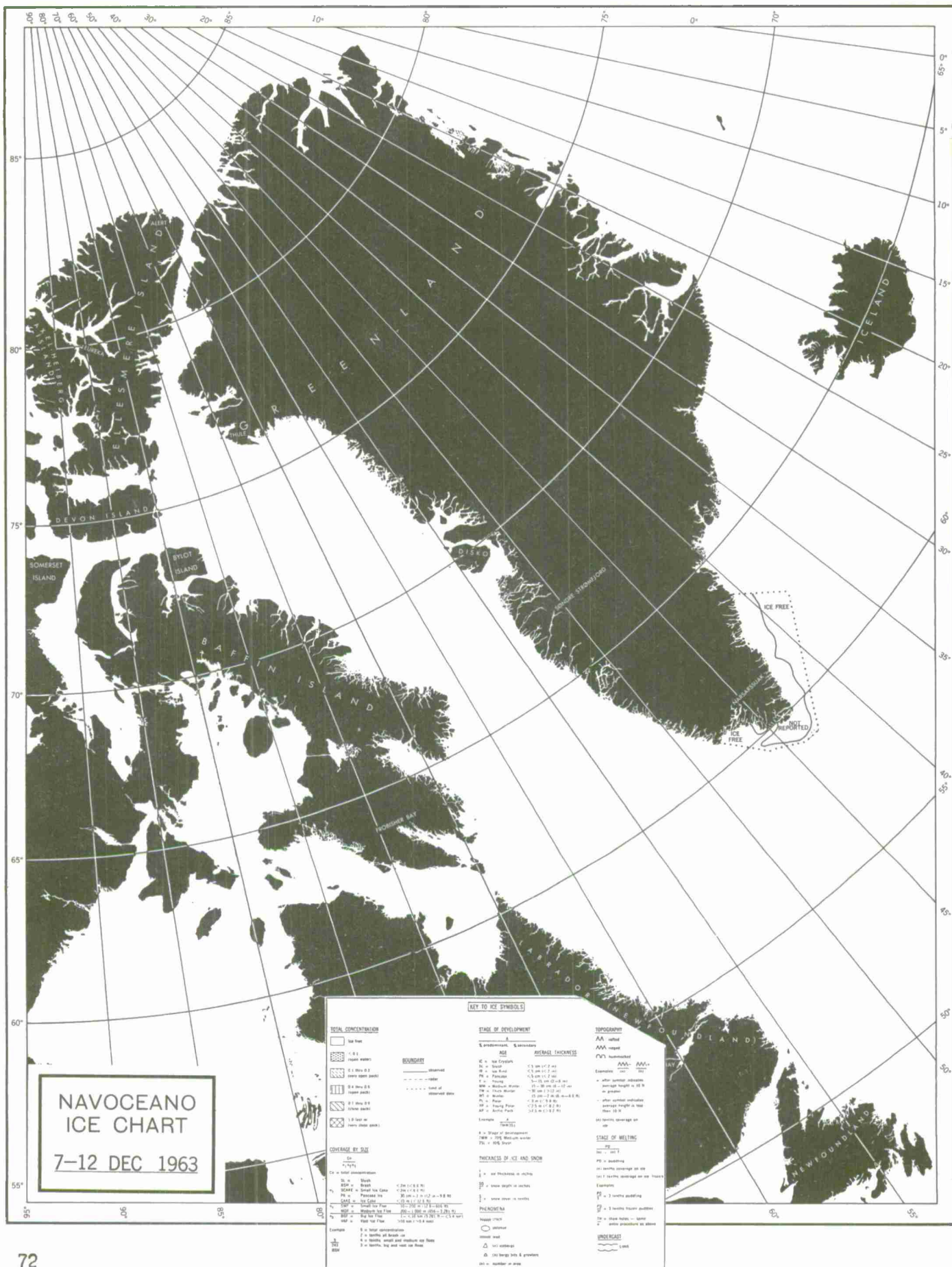












NAVOCEANO ICE CHART

7-12 DEC 1963

TOTAL CONCENTRATION

- Ice free
- 0-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- 71-80
- 81-90
- 91-100

COVERAGE BY SIZE

- 0-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- 71-80
- 81-90
- 91-100

KEY TO ICE SYMBOLS

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

- 0-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- 71-80
- 81-90
- 91-100

THICKNESS OF ICE AND SNOW

- 0-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- 71-80
- 81-90
- 91-100

TOPOGRAPHY

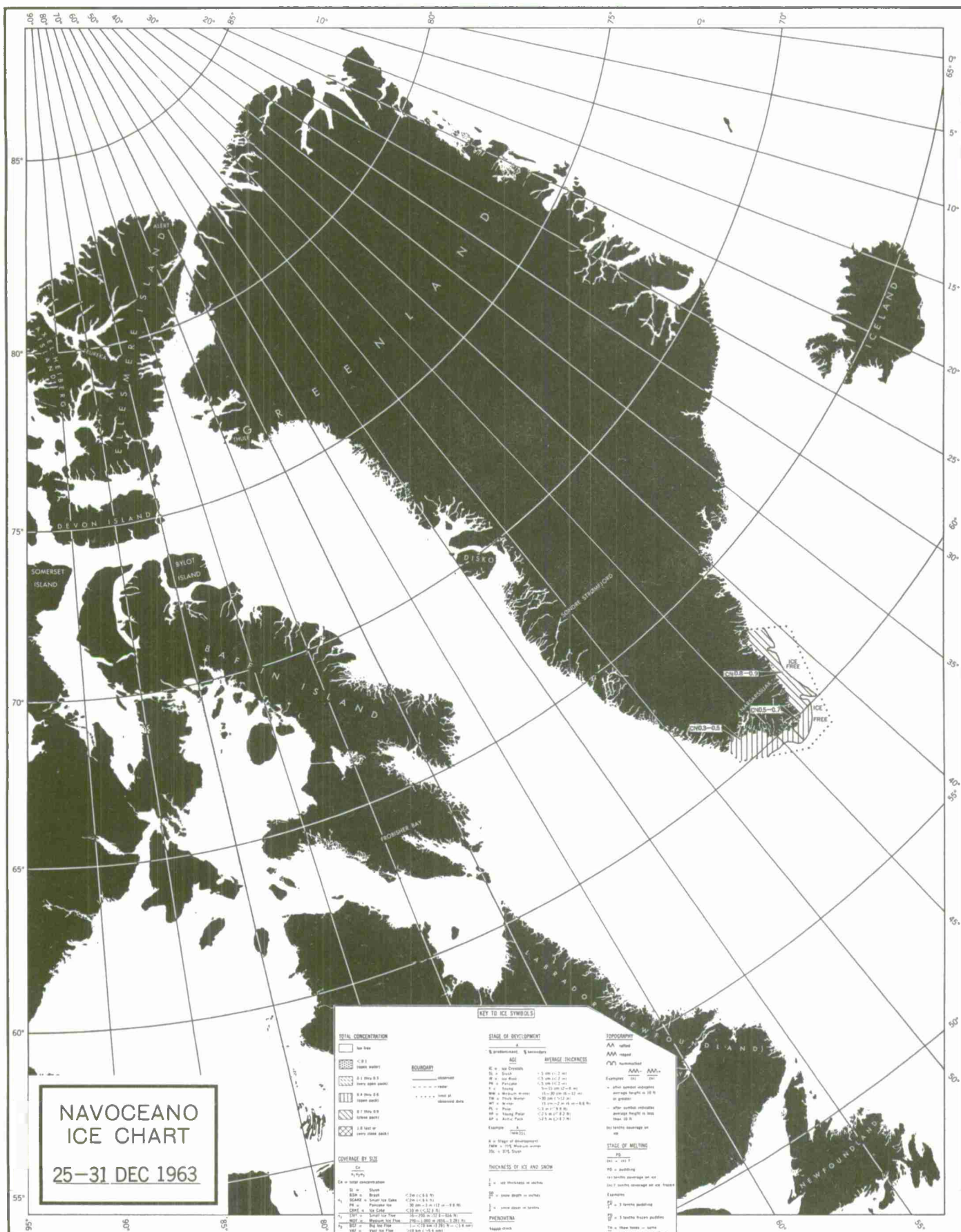
- 0-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- 71-80
- 81-90
- 91-100

STAGE OF MELTING

- 0-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- 71-80
- 81-90
- 91-100

INDEX

- 0-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- 71-80
- 81-90
- 91-100



APPENDIX B

DANISH ICE RECONNAISSANCE CHARTS

MINERVA MIKROFILM A/S

DANISH ICE RECONNAISSANCE

ICE CENTRAL NARSSARSSUAQ







GREENLAND

1963

THE DANISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE
NAUTICAL DEPARTMENT
GAMLEHAVE ALLE 22
CHARLOTTENLUND
DENMARK

LEGEND

COVERAGE (CONCENTRATION)

	Ice free
	<0.1 (open water)
	0.1 thru 0.4 (scattered ice)
	0.5 thru 0.7 (broken ice)
	0.8 thru 0.9 (close ice)
	1.0 (consolidated or fast ice)

COVERAGE BY SIZE

C_n
n_1, n_2, n_3
n_1 = tenths of slush, brash, and block
n_2 = tenths of small and medium floes
n_3 = tenths of giant floes and field
Example: $\frac{9}{243}$
BSH
9 = total concentration
2 = tenths all brash ice
4 = tenths, small and medium ice floes
3 = tenths, big and vast ice floes

ICE OF LAND ORIGIN

- ▲ Icebergs—many (>20)
- △ Icebergs—few (<20)
- ▲ Bergy bits (>50) and growlers (>100)
- △ Bergy bits (<50) and growlers (<100)
- ✕ Single iceberg

THICKNESS AND SNOW COVER

Thickness: $\frac{T}{n}$ where n = feet and inches

Snow cover: $\frac{S}{n} \frac{S}{C} \frac{S}{D} \frac{S}{O}$

n = depth to nearest inch

C = ice uniformly snow covered

D = snow cover in drifts

O = no snow cover present

AGE

A
% dominant, % secondary
Sl = Slush W = Winter ice
Y = Young ice P = Polar ice
Examples: $\frac{A}{60W, 40P} \frac{etc.}{W}$

TOPOGRAPHY

^^ Rafted ice
^^ Ridged ice
ooo Hummocks
Extent: H = very extensive
L = few present

When no entry appears beneath
symbol extent is moderate
Examples:

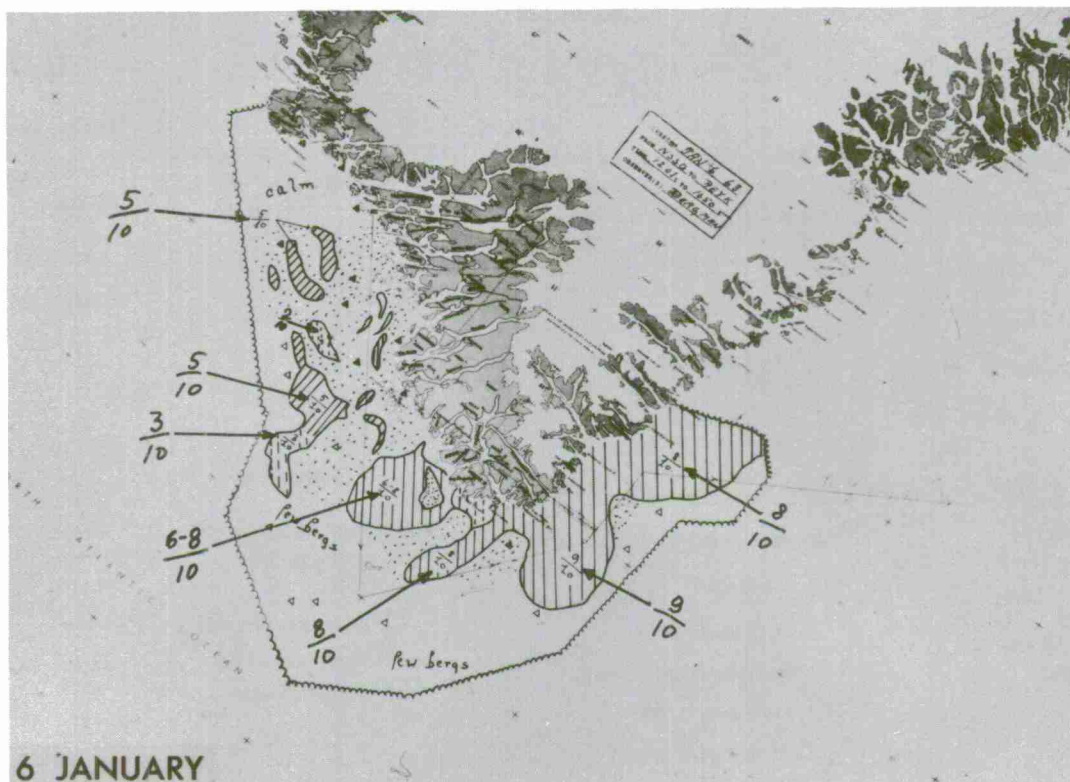
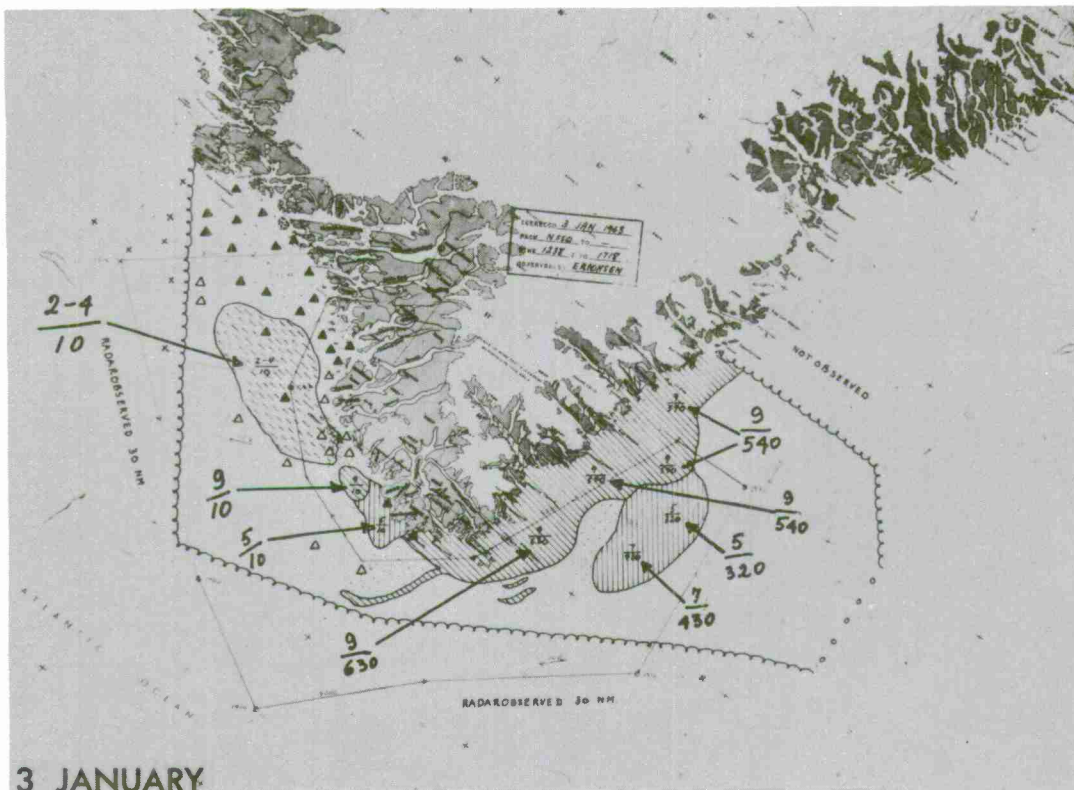
^^ = very extensive ridging
H
^^ = moderate rafting
ooo = few hummocks
L

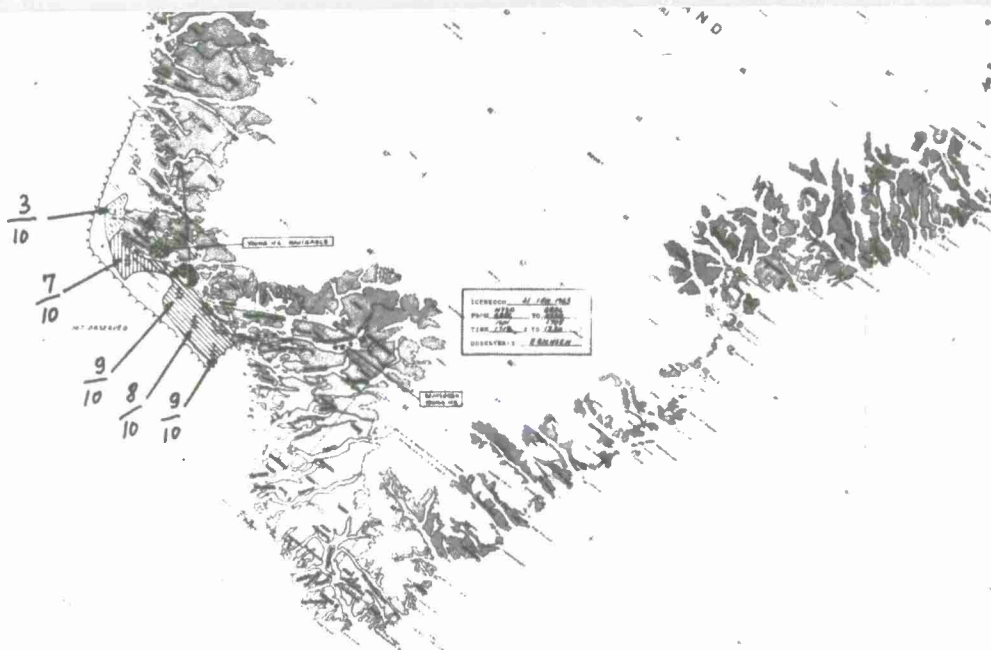
WATER FEATURES

Pd
Puddles: dominant amount
in tenths unless
frozen or rotten
F = Frozen R = Rotten
Examples: $\frac{Pd}{3} \frac{Pd}{F} \frac{Pd}{R}$
*** Crack ~~~~ Lead
o Polynya

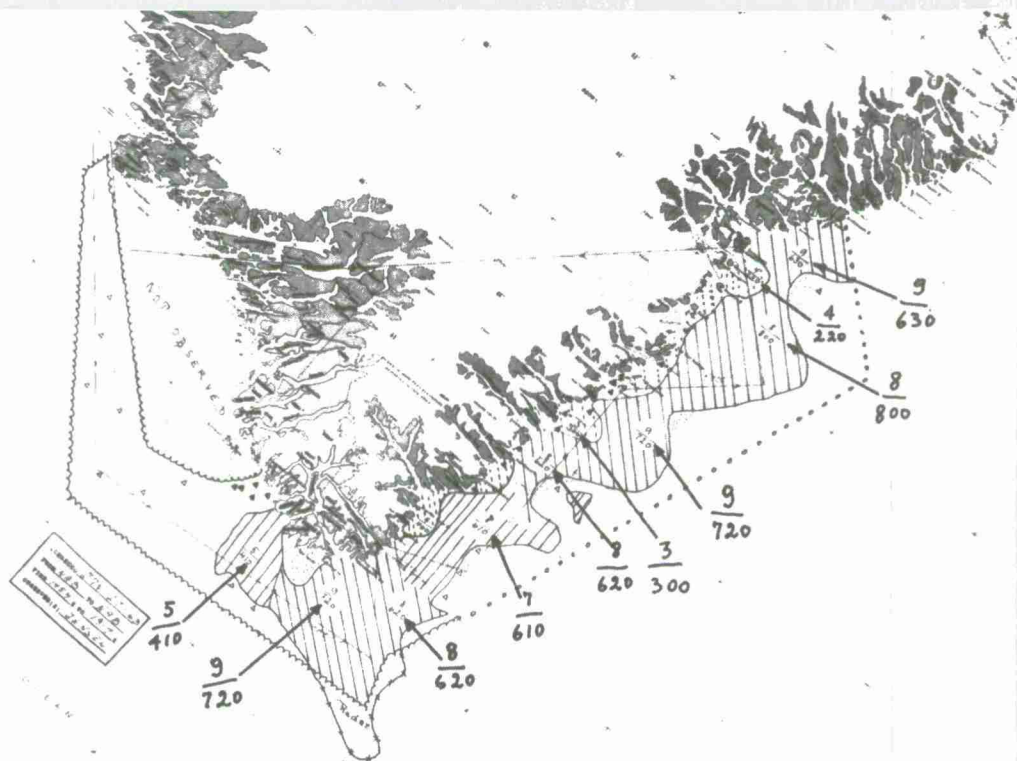
BOUNDARY

— Observed
--- Estimated
- - - - - Radar observed
o o o o o Limit of observed data
{ } UNDERCAST
Undercast (limits)

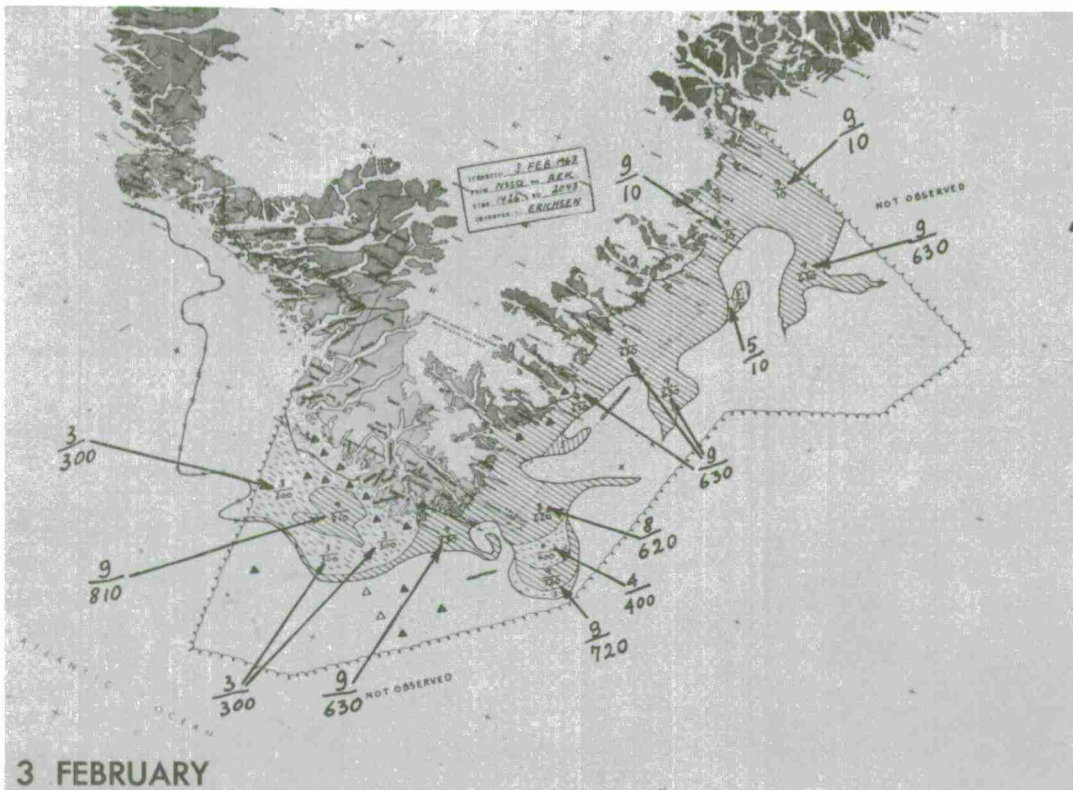




21 JANUARY

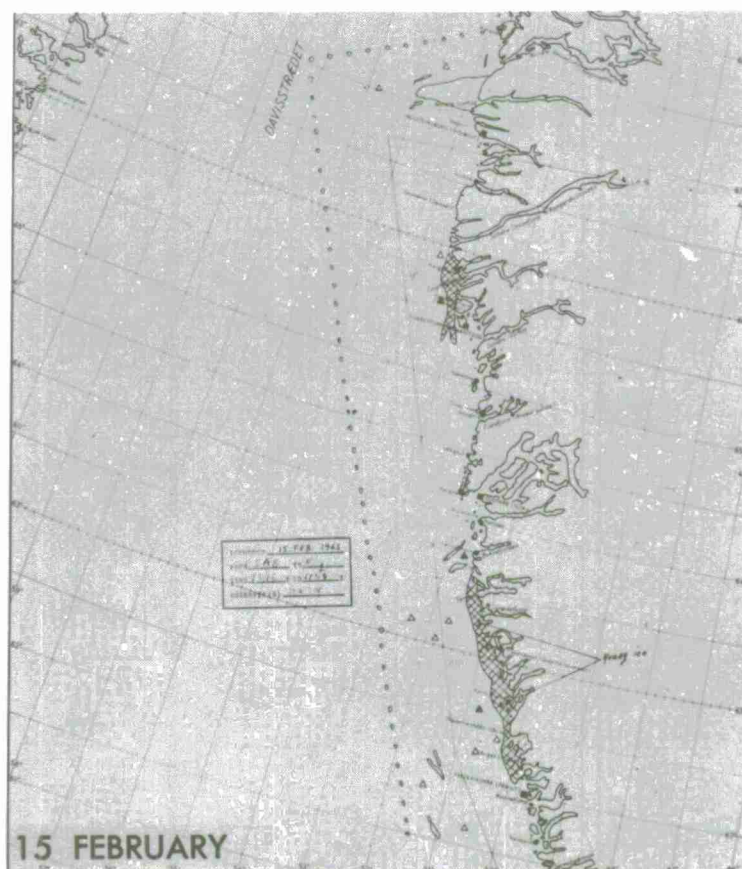
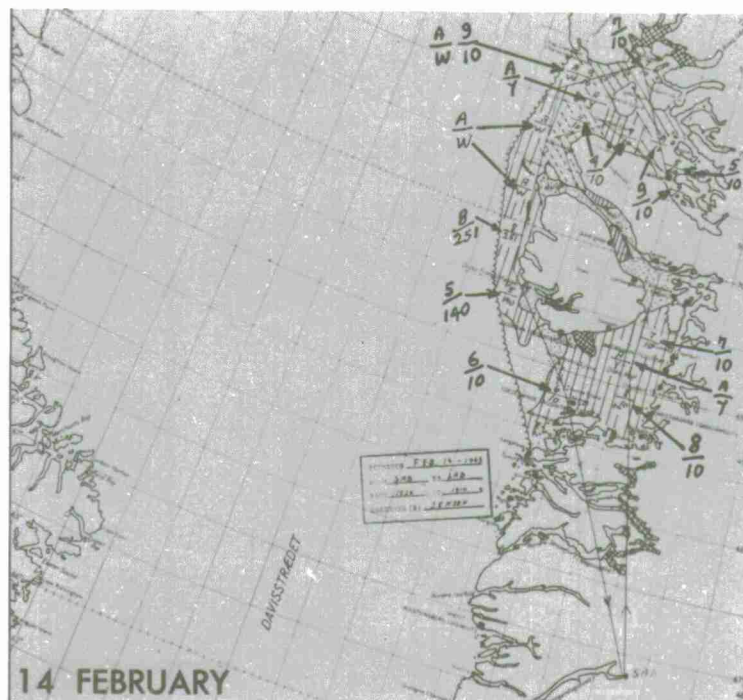


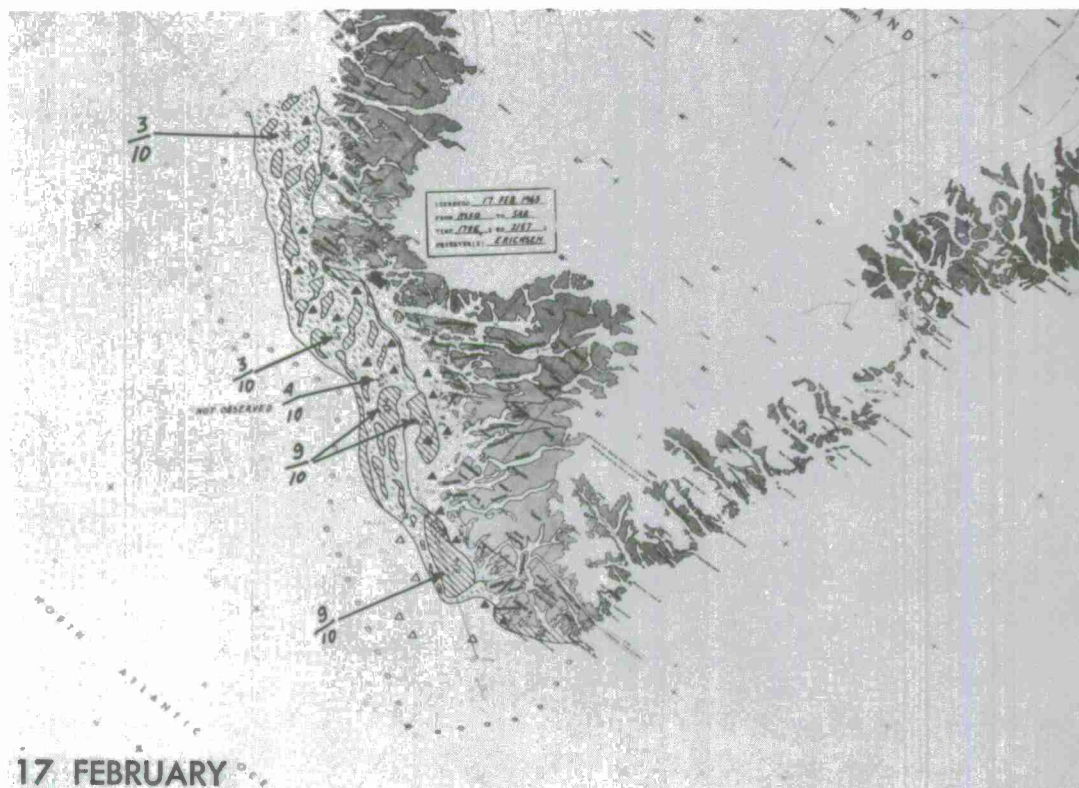
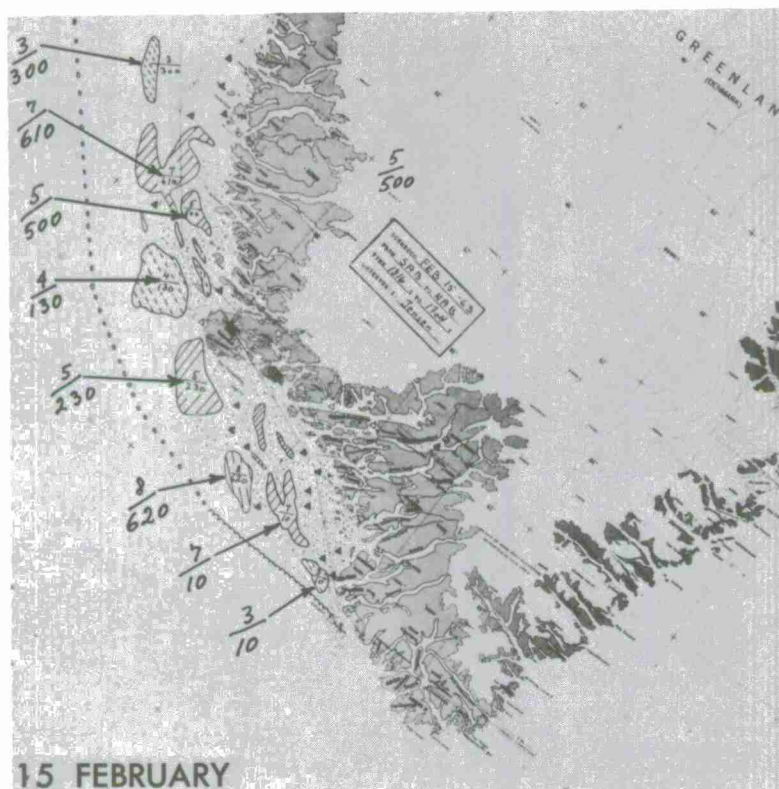
27 JANUARY

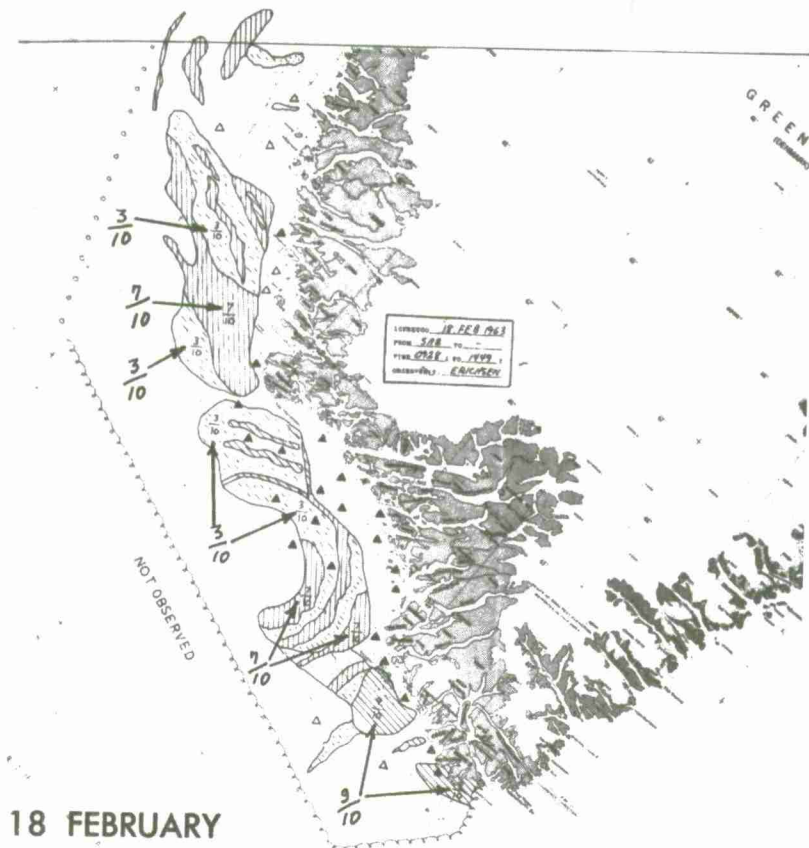


3 FEBRUARY

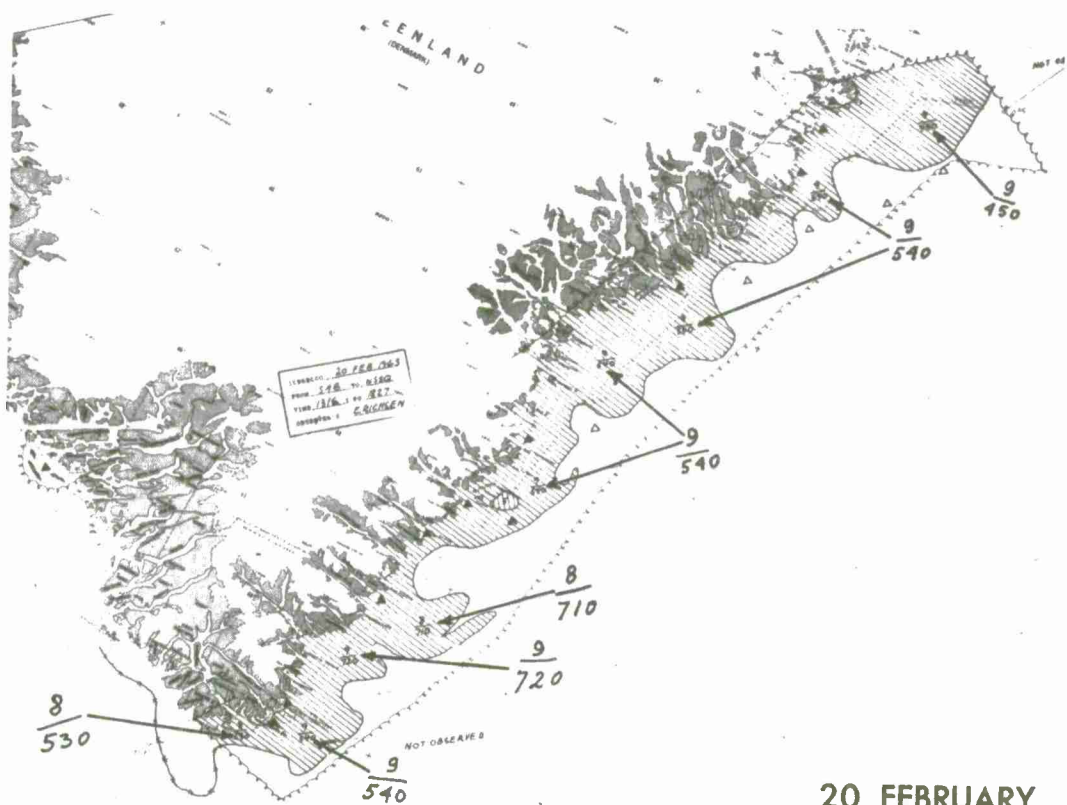




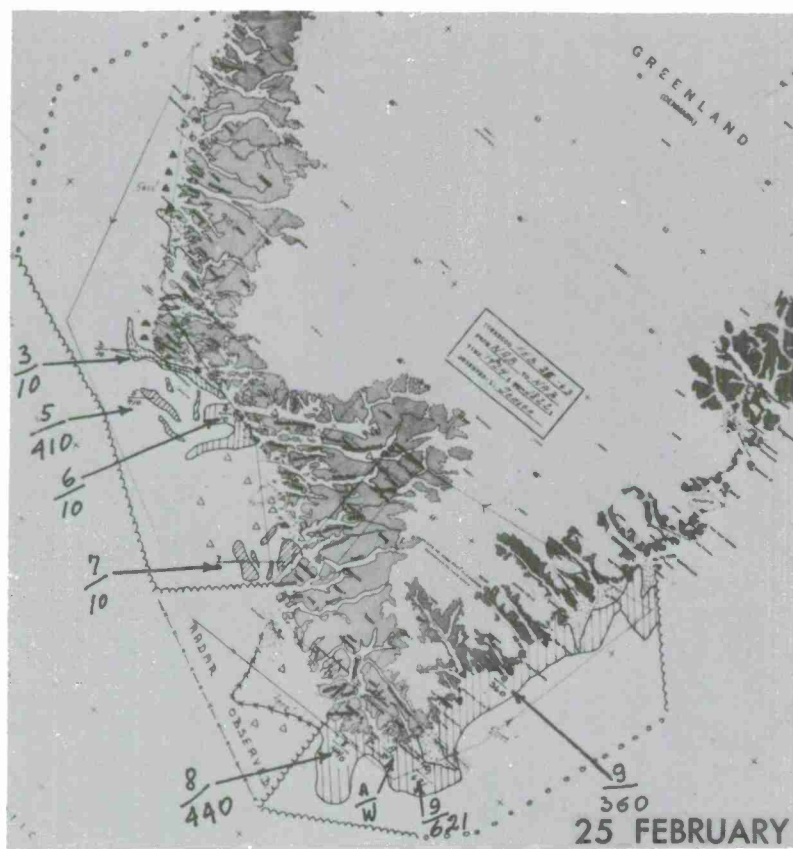


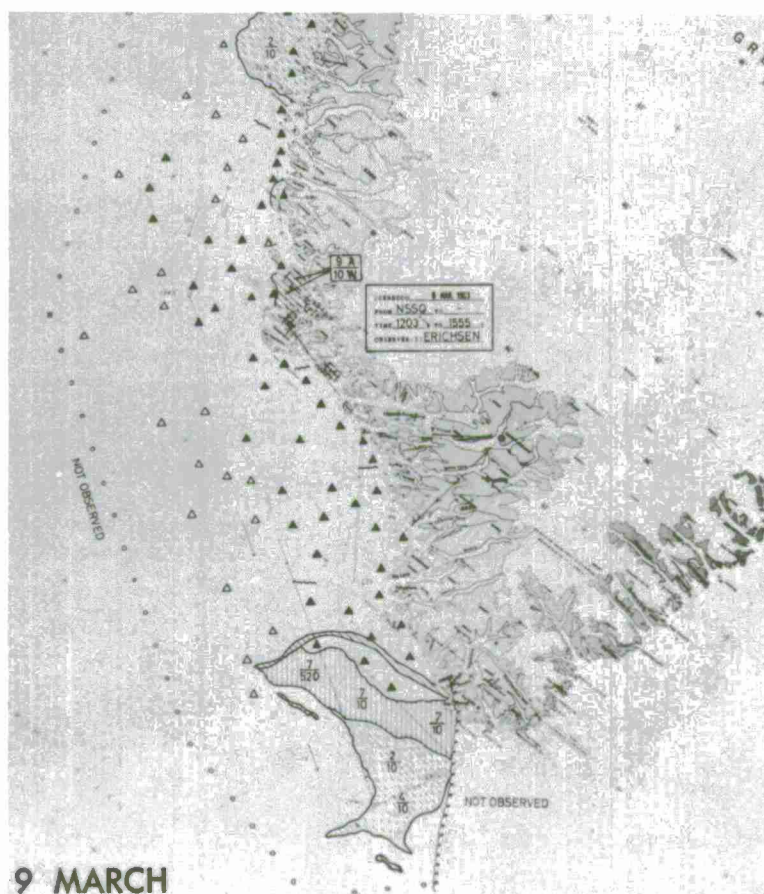
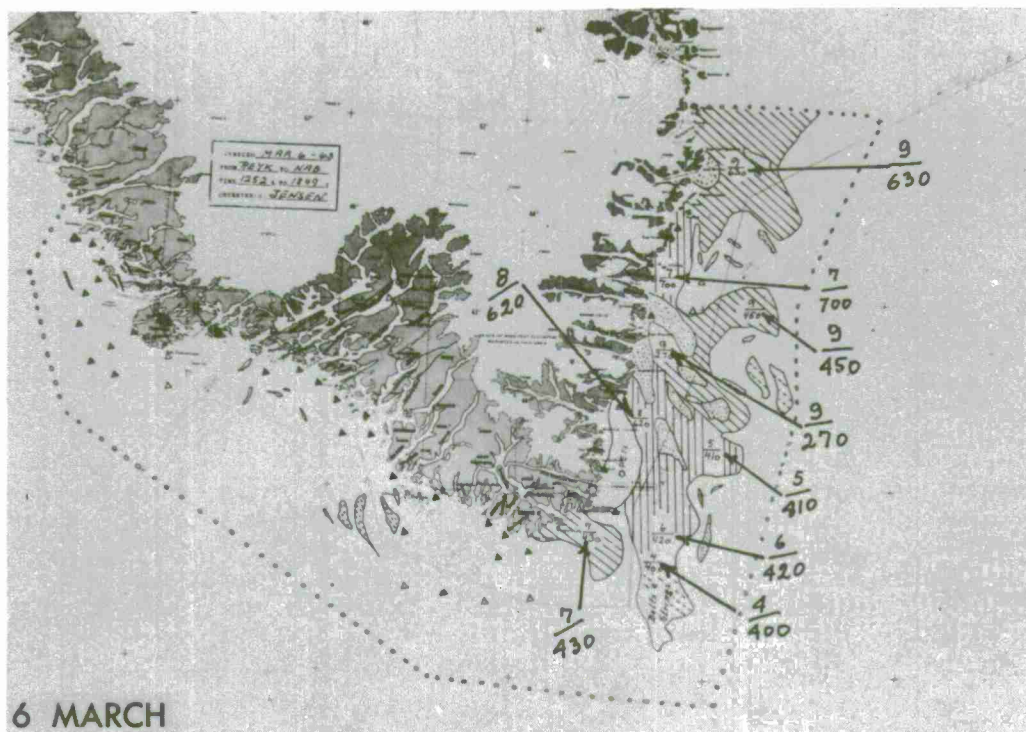


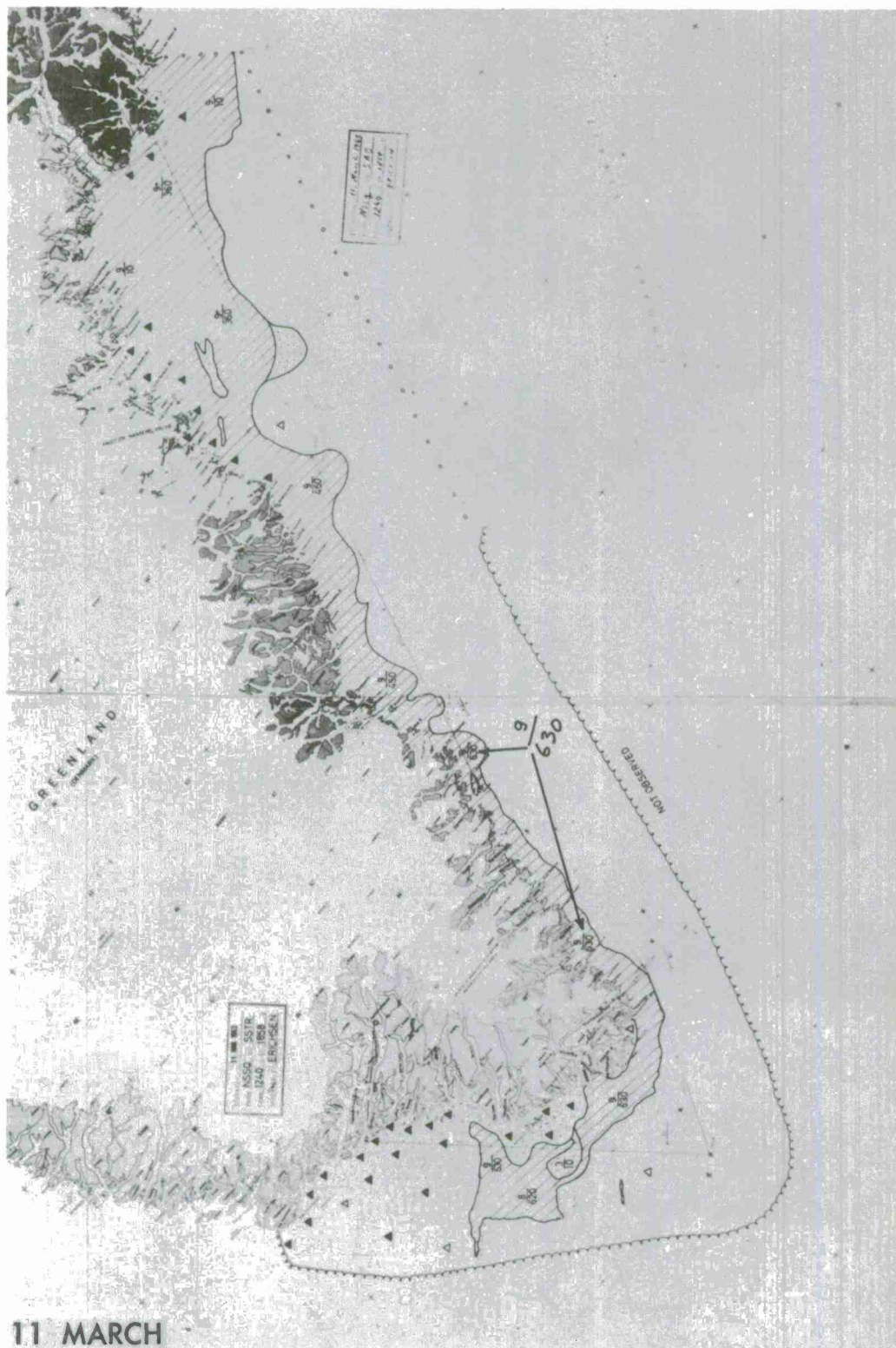
18 FEBRUARY

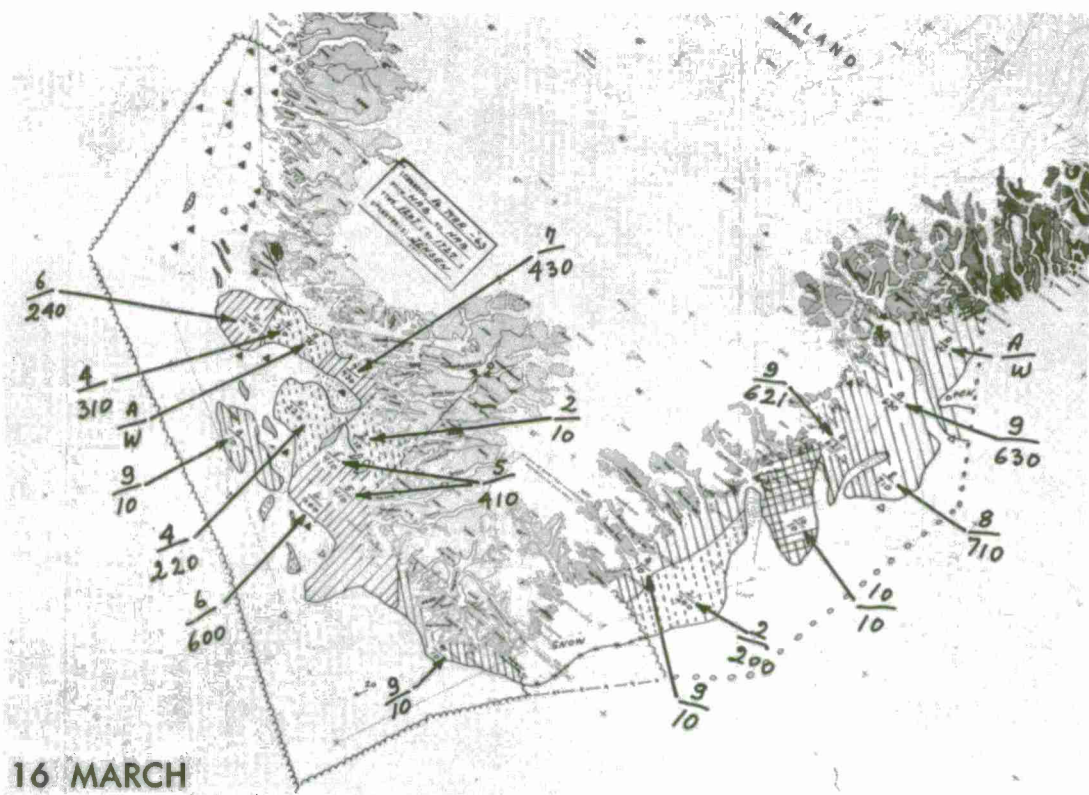
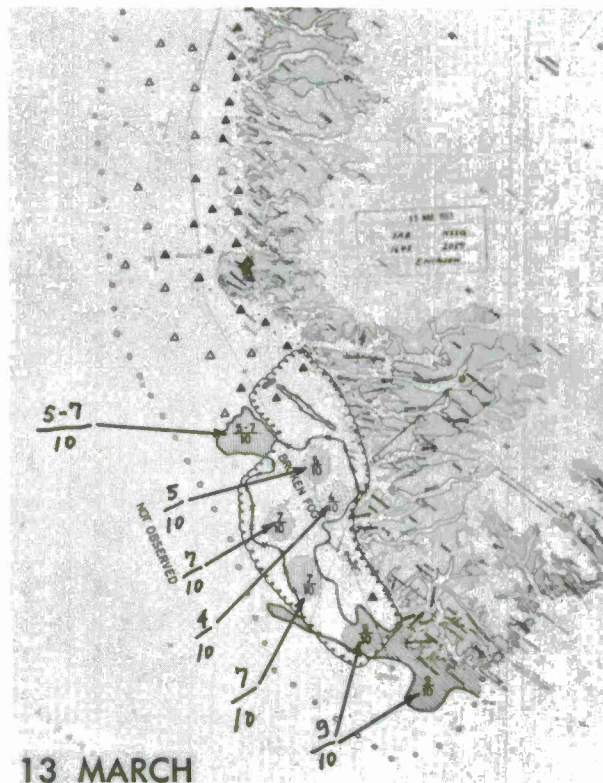


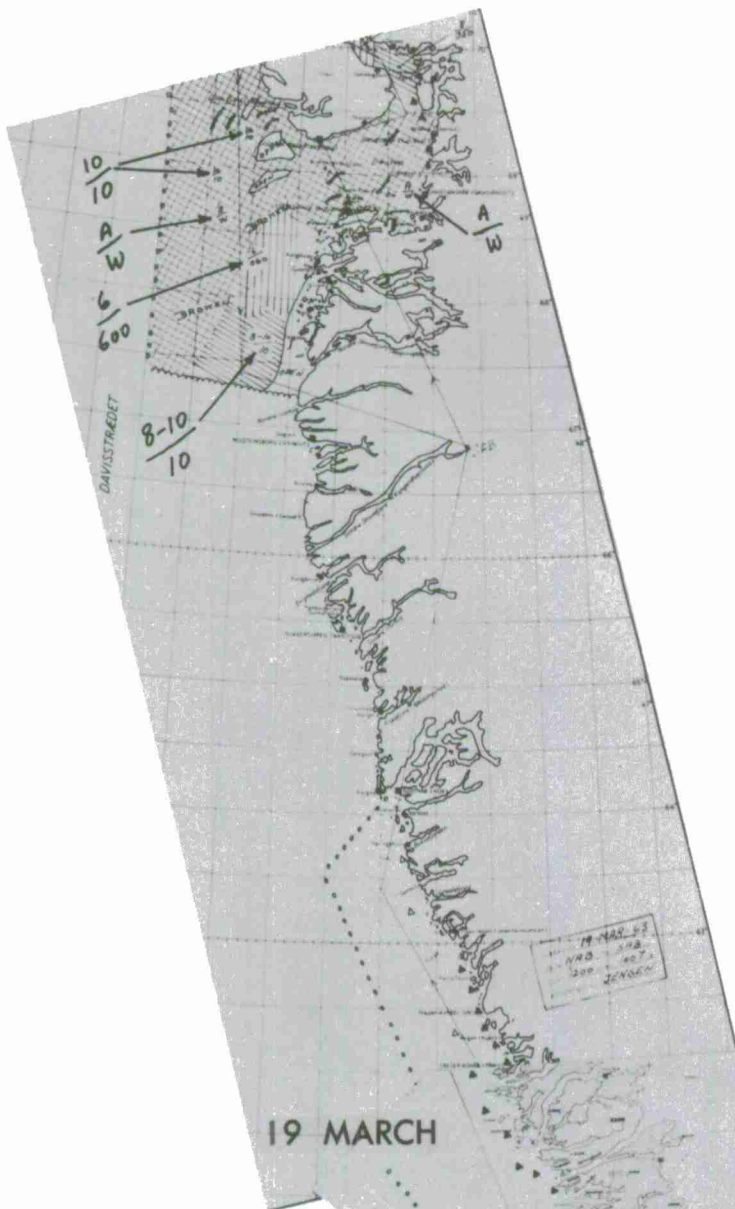
20 FEBRUARY



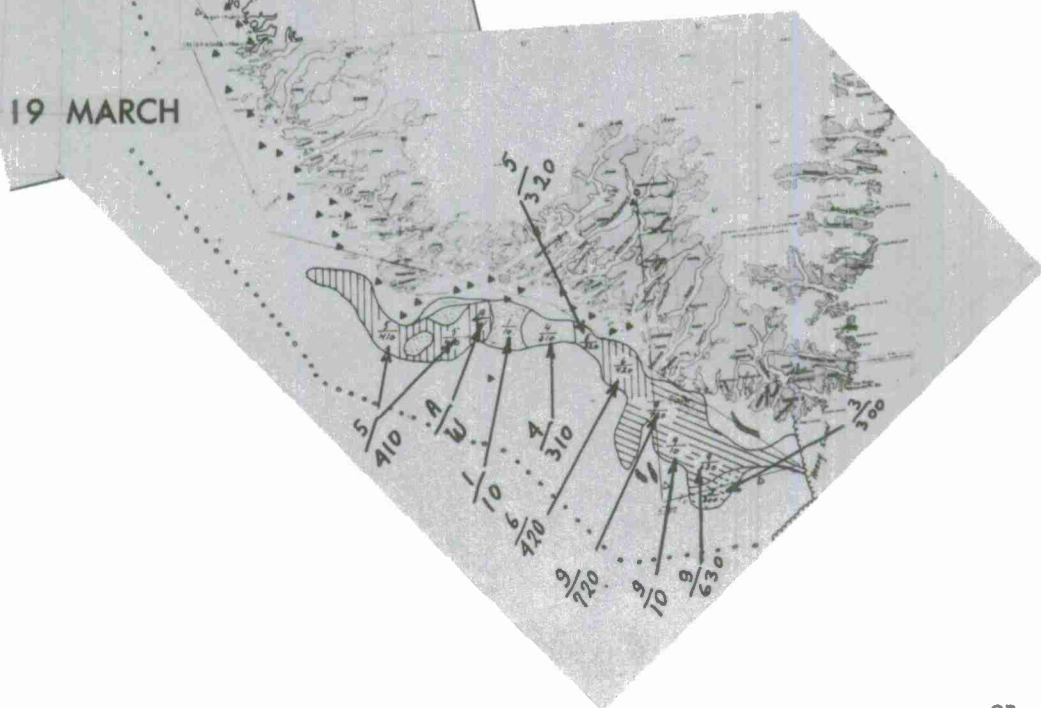


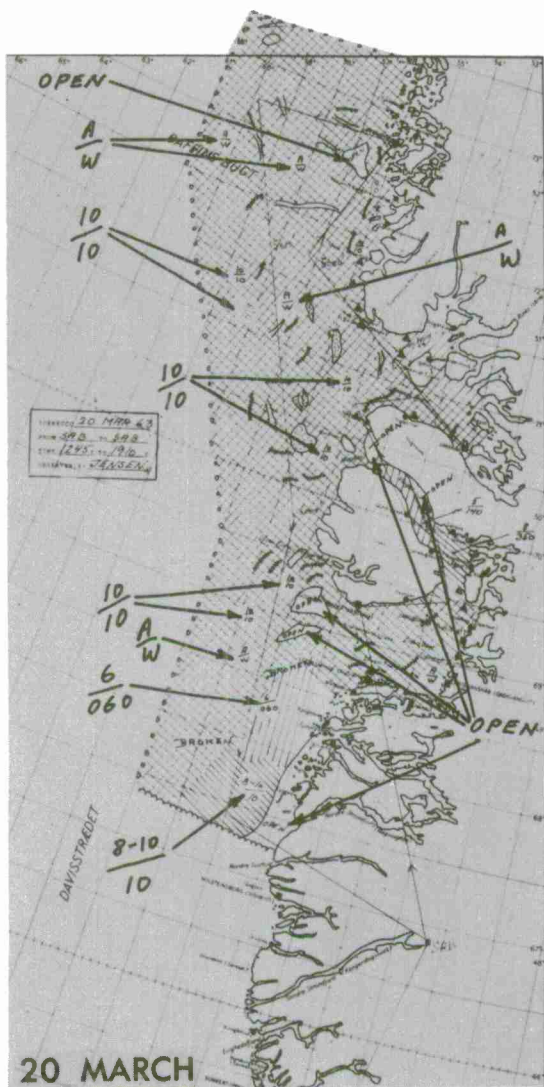


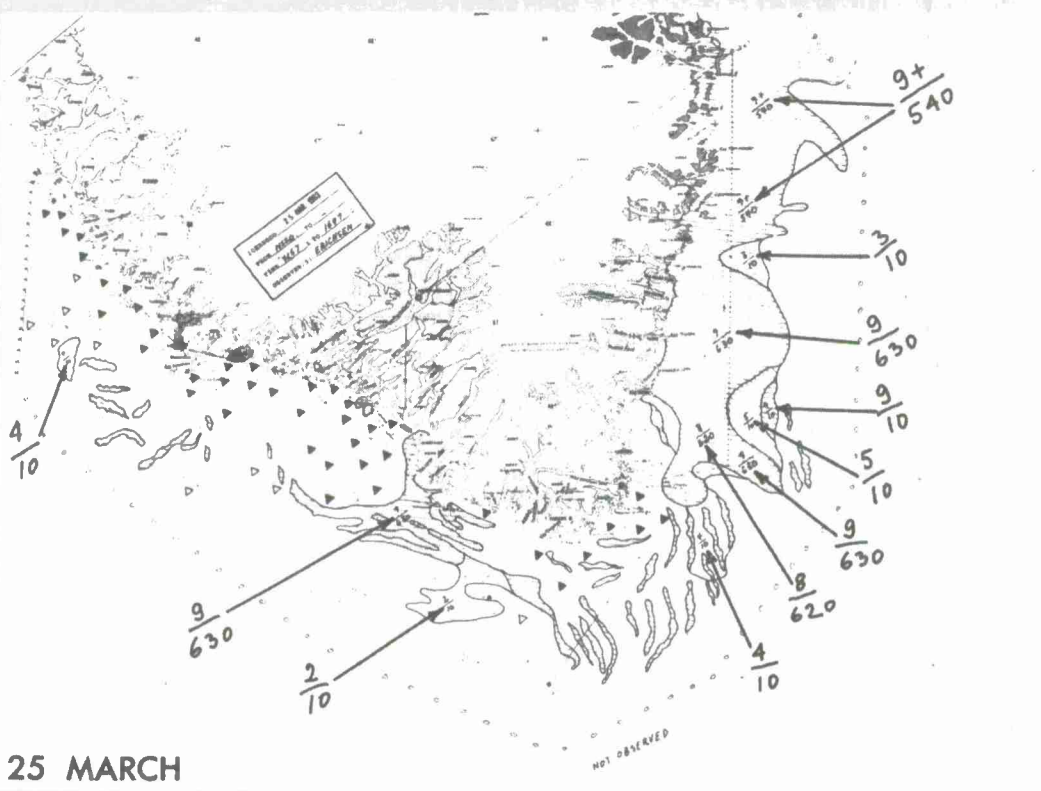
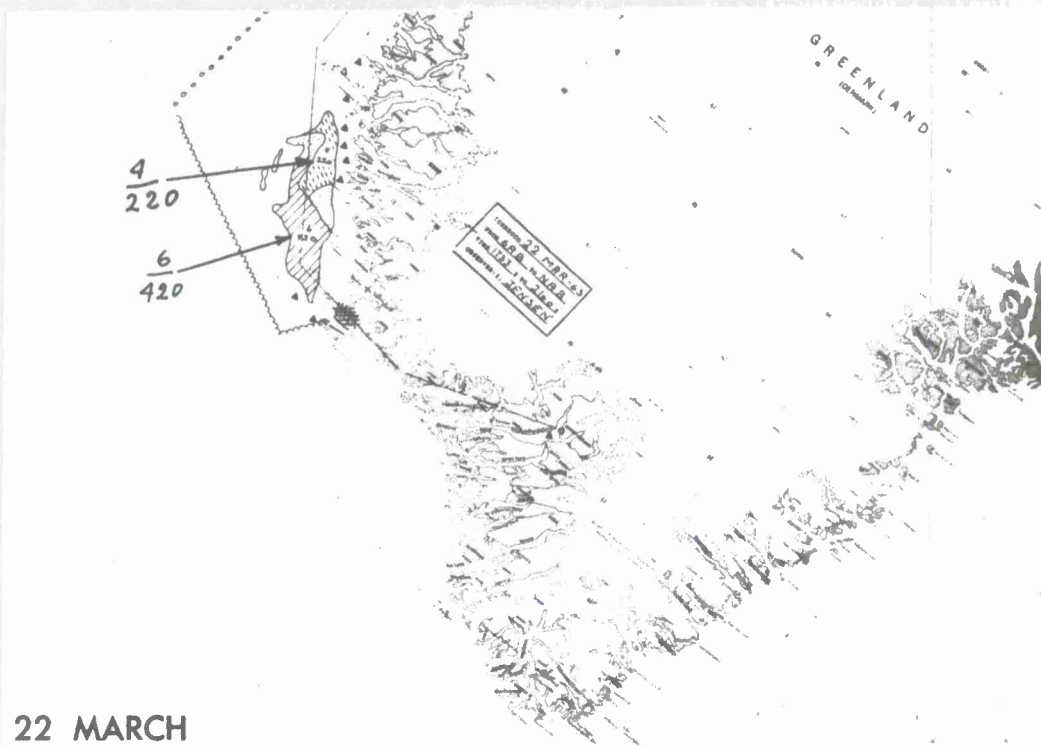


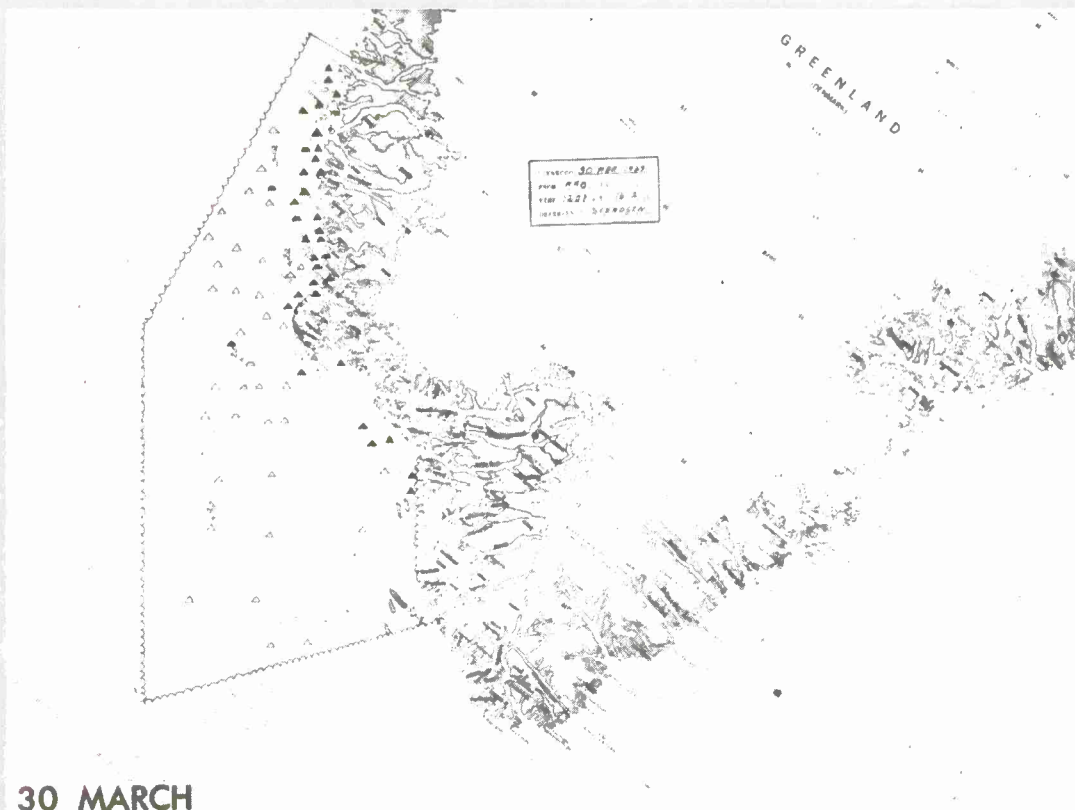


19 MARCH

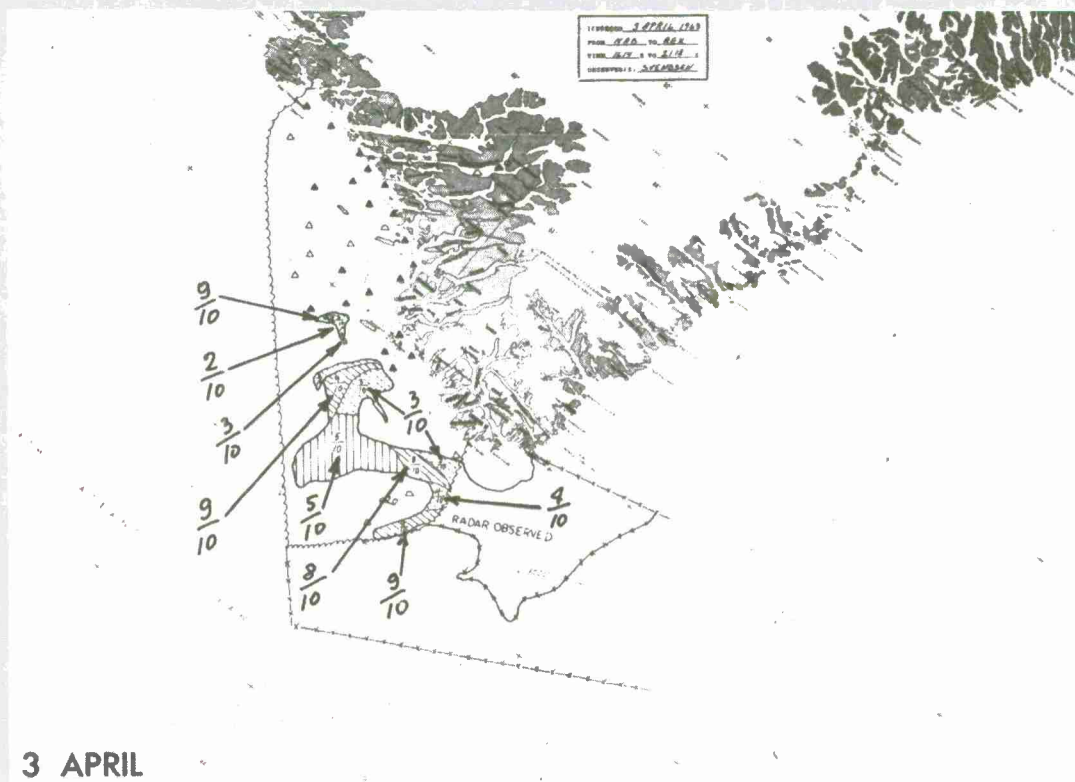




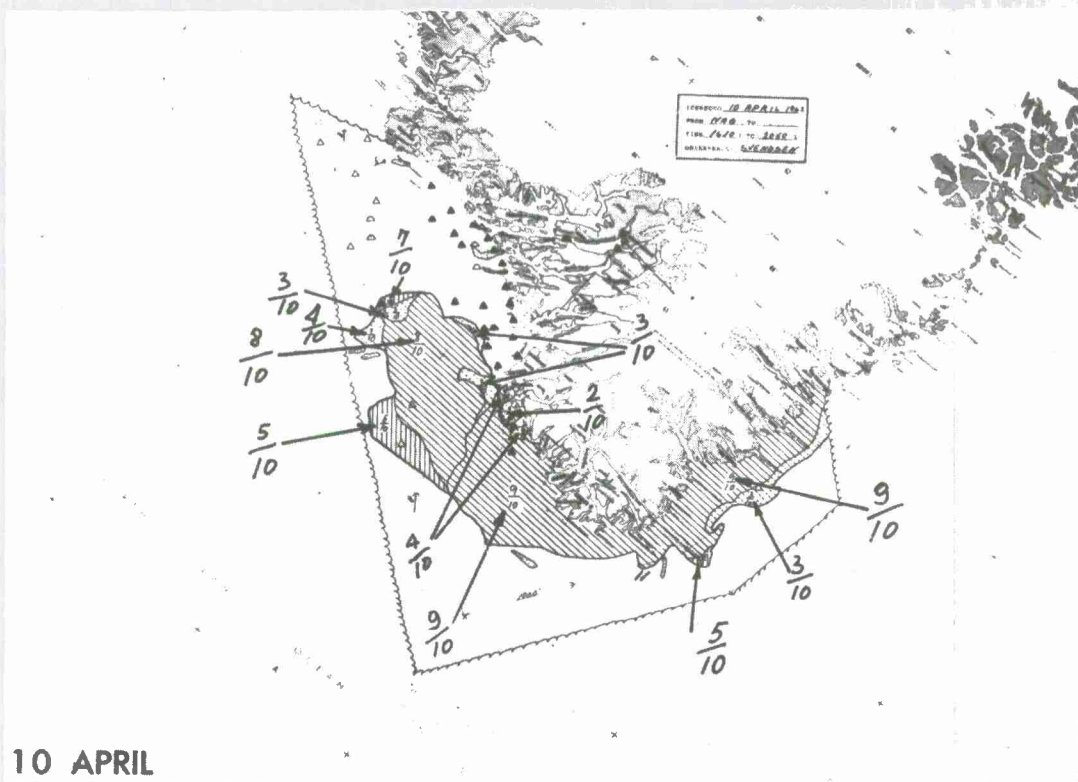
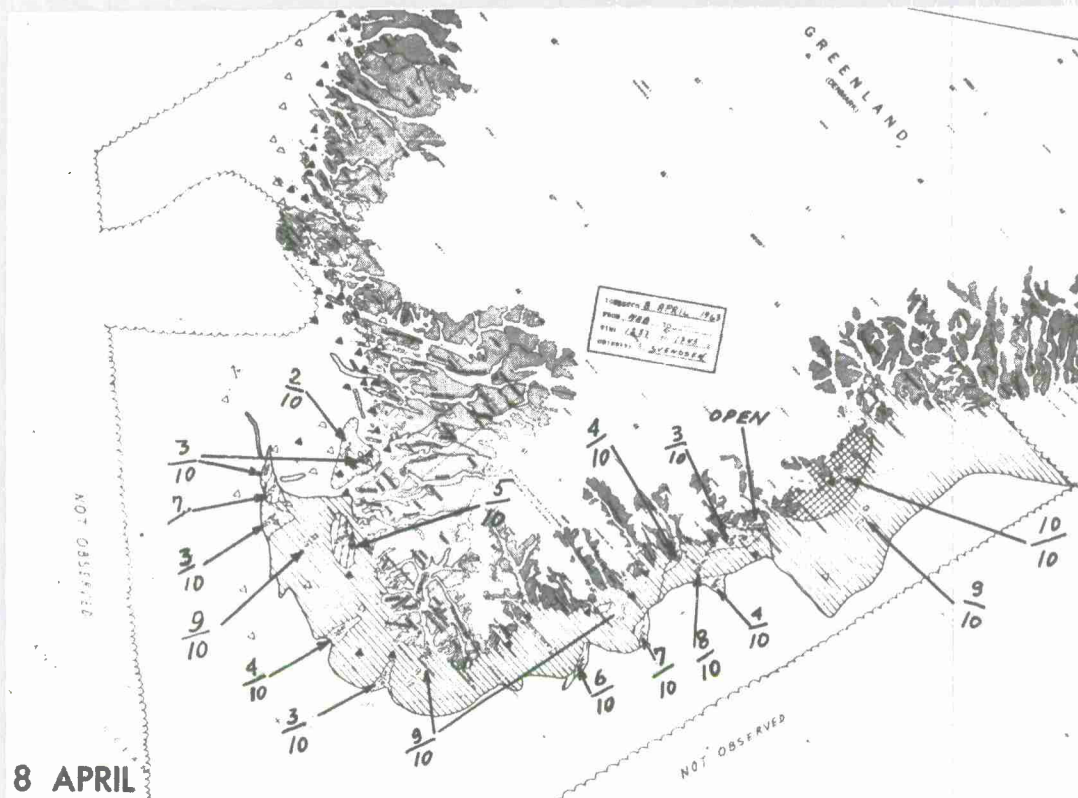


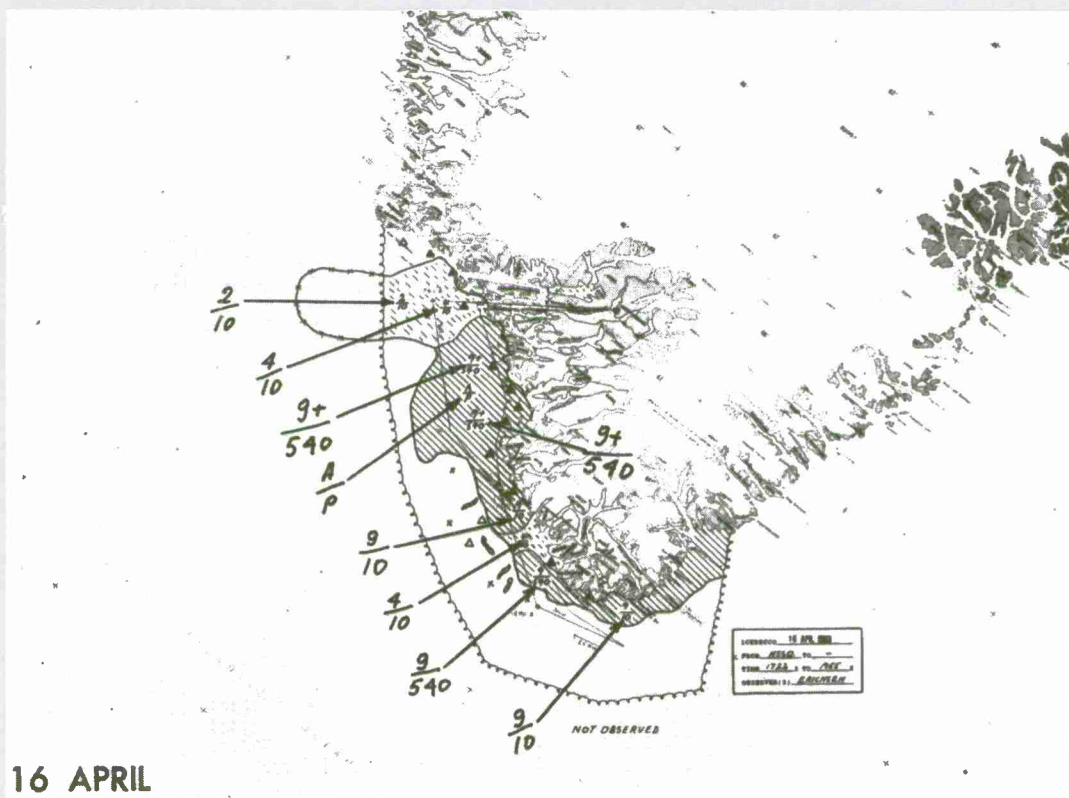
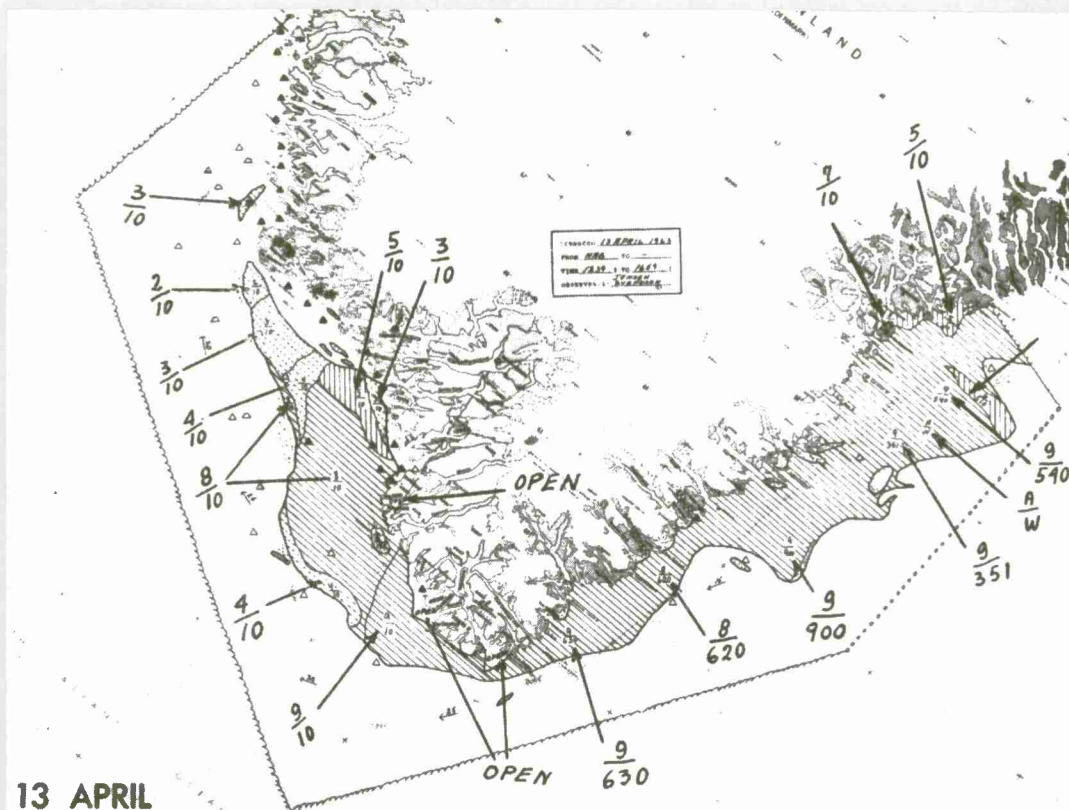


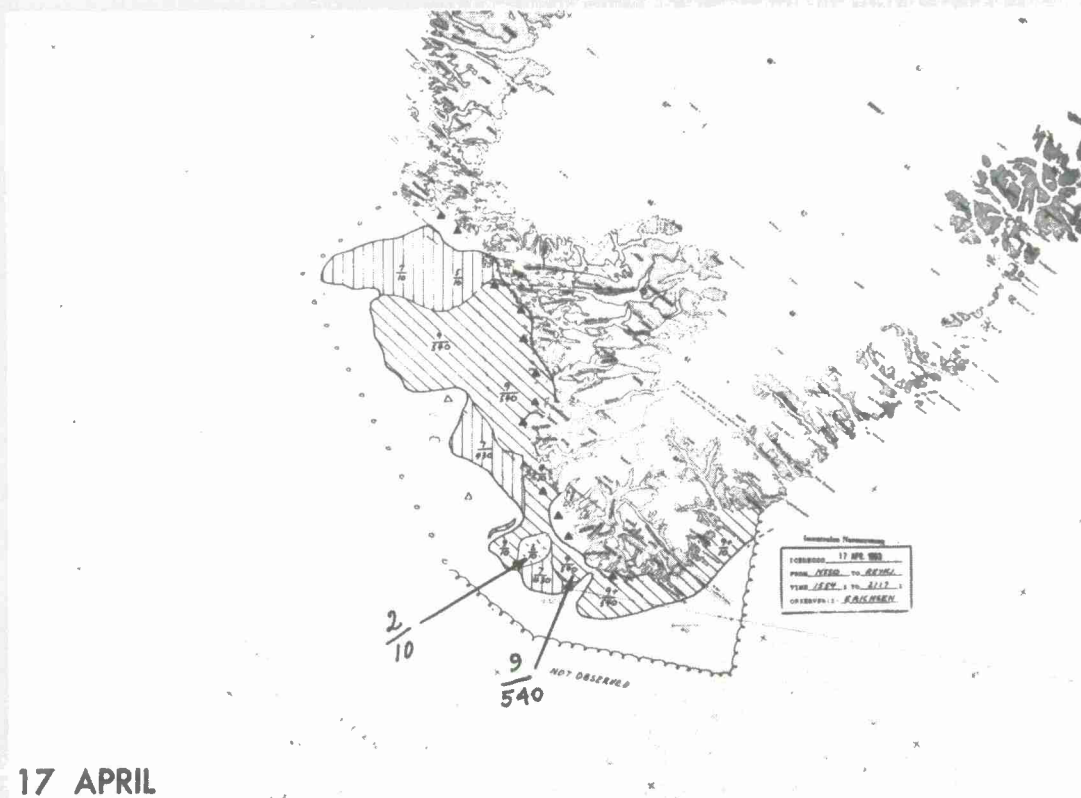
30 MARCH



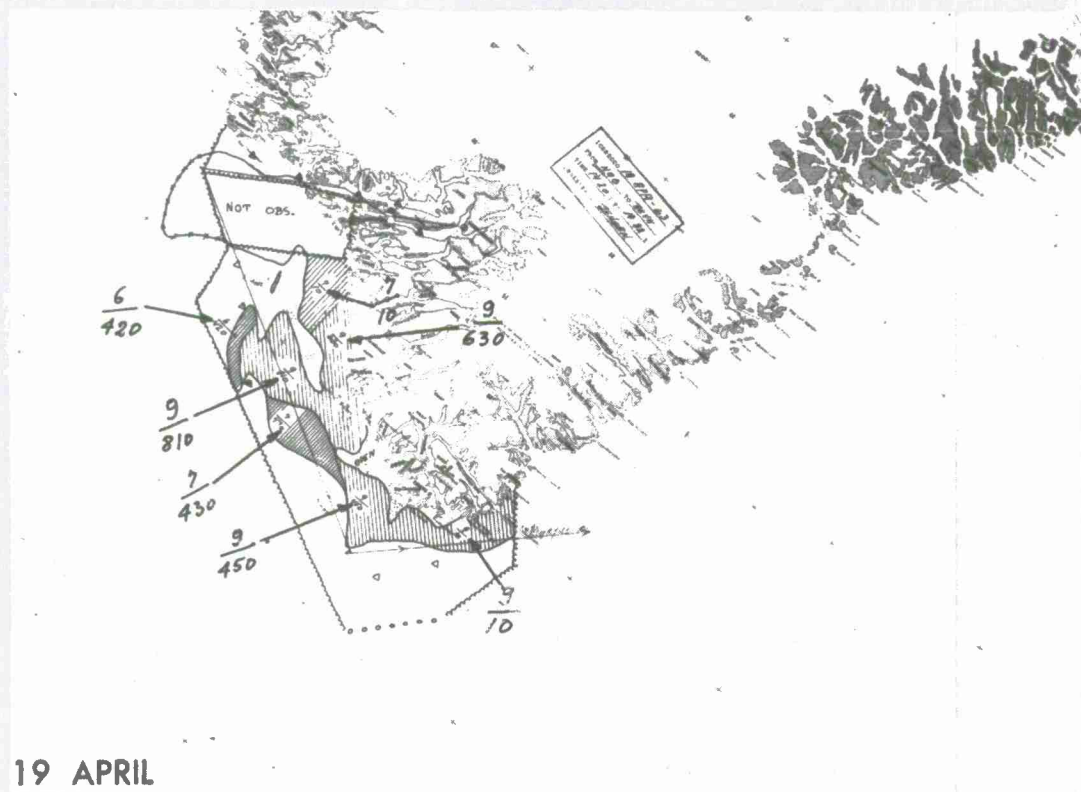
3 APRIL



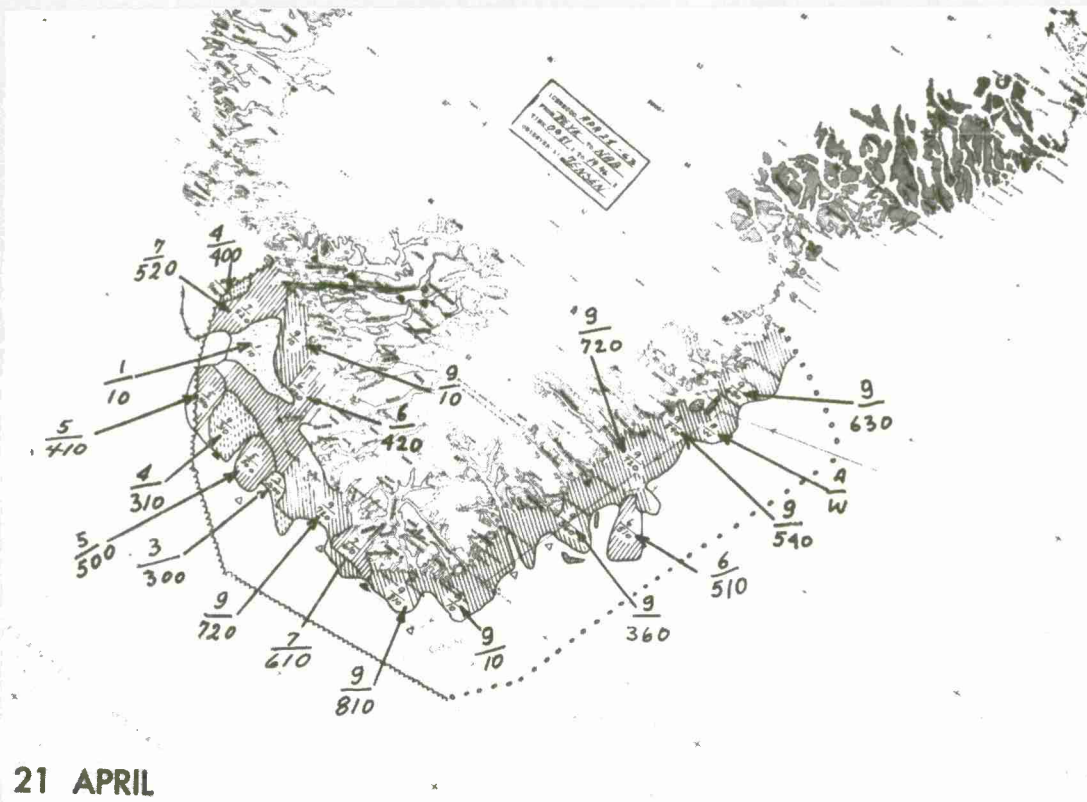




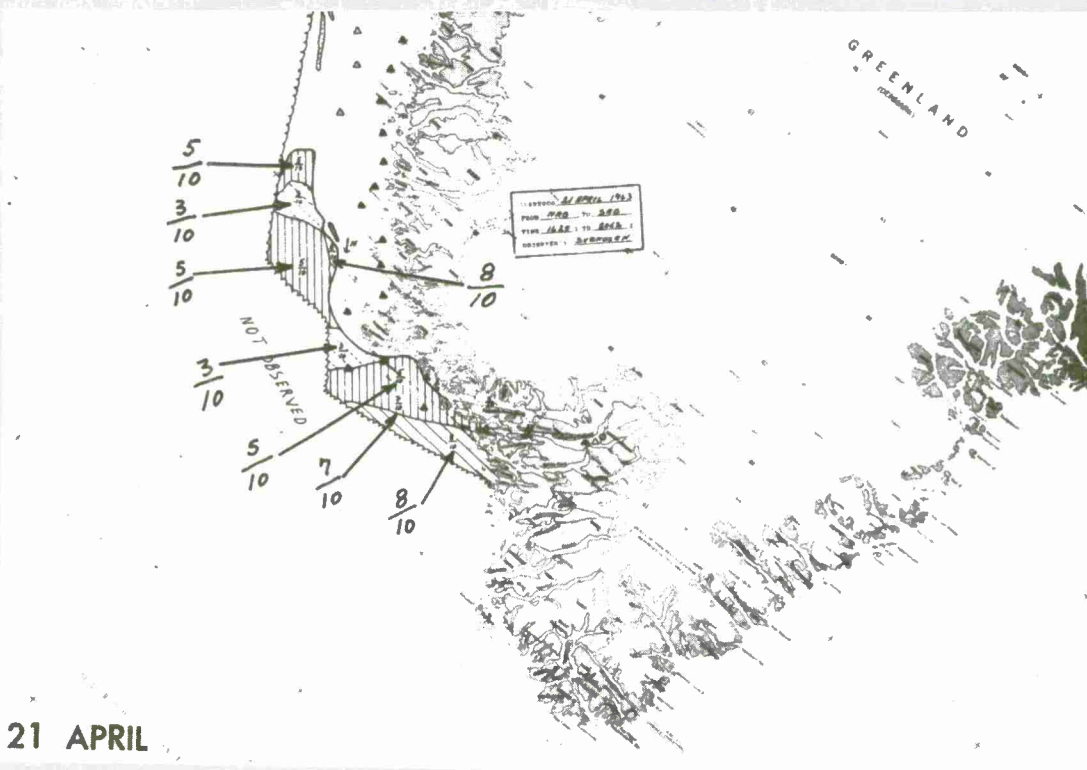
17 APRIL



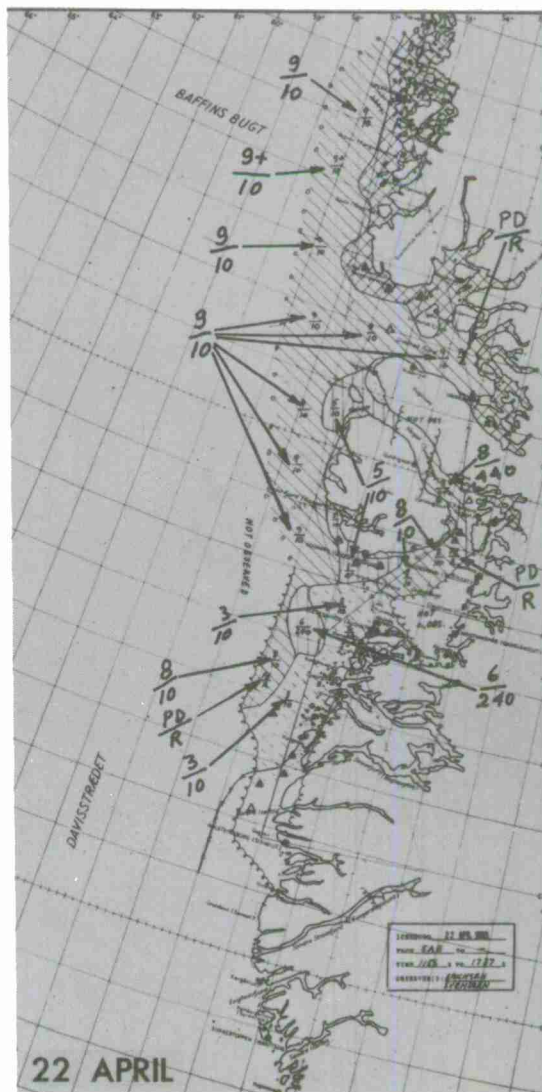
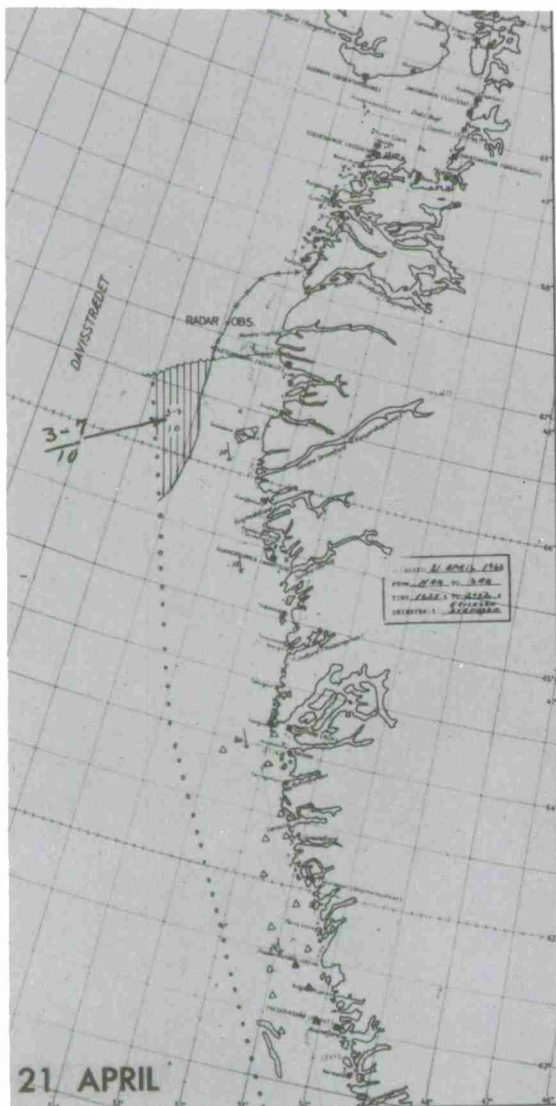
19 APRIL

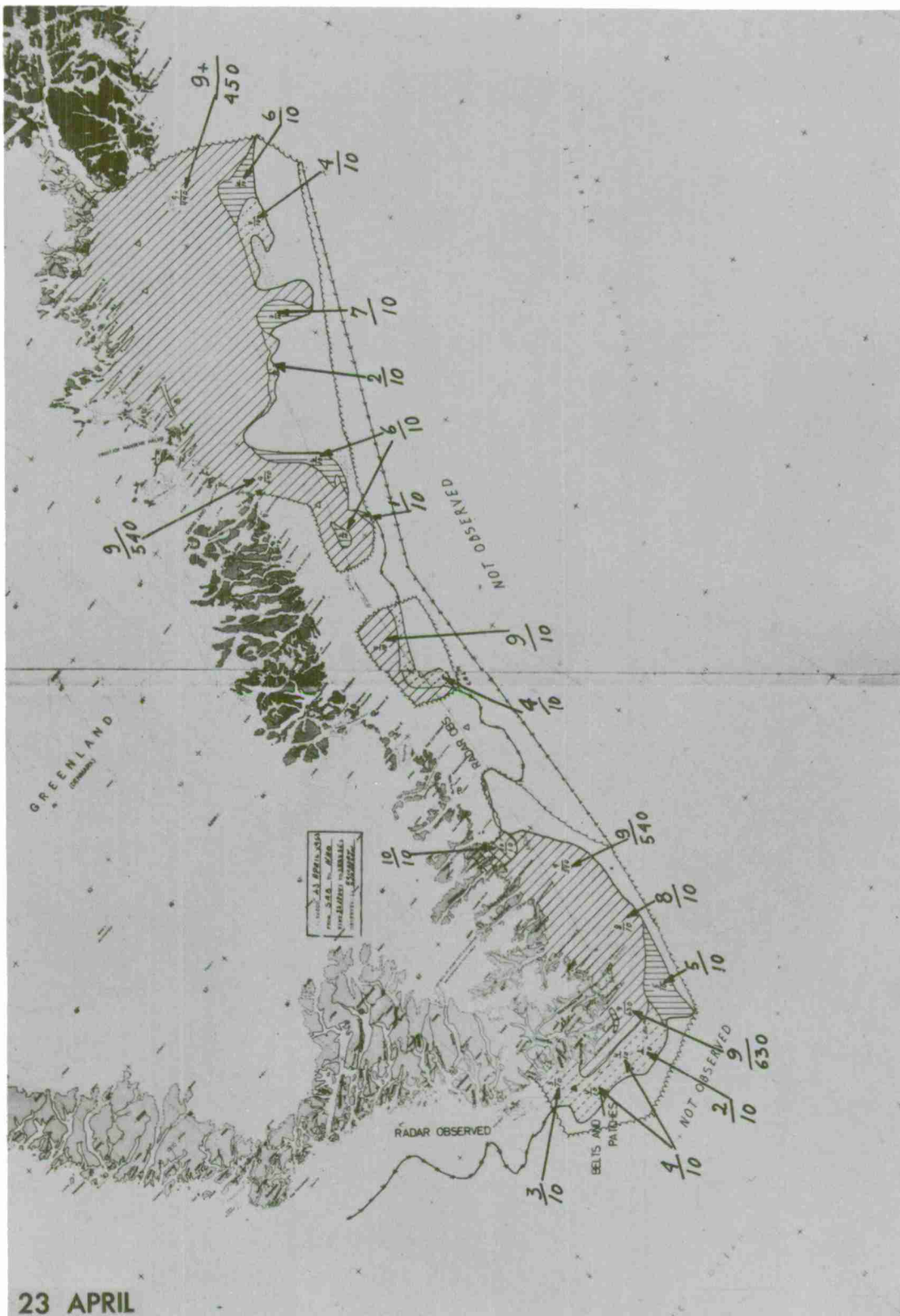


21 APRIL

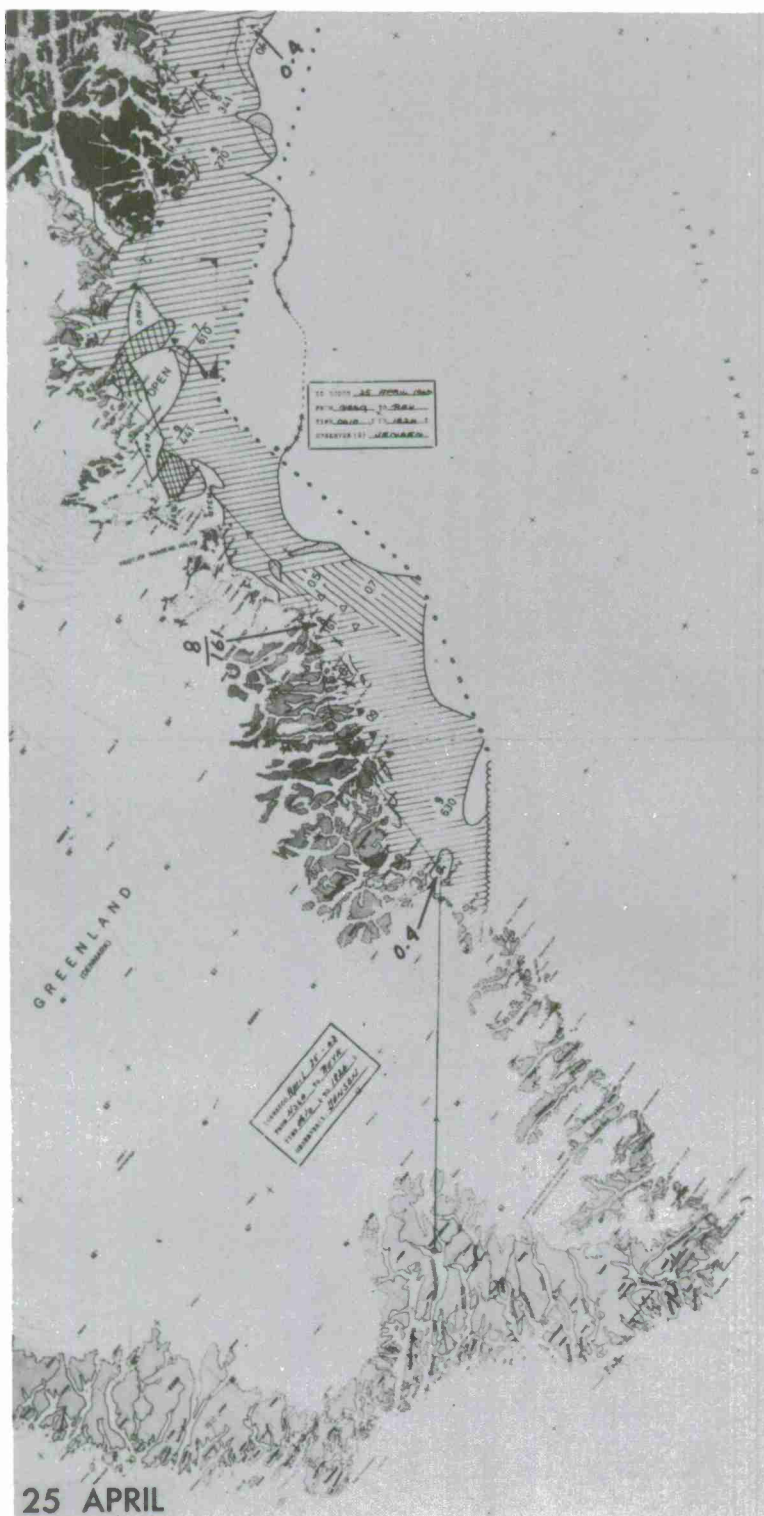


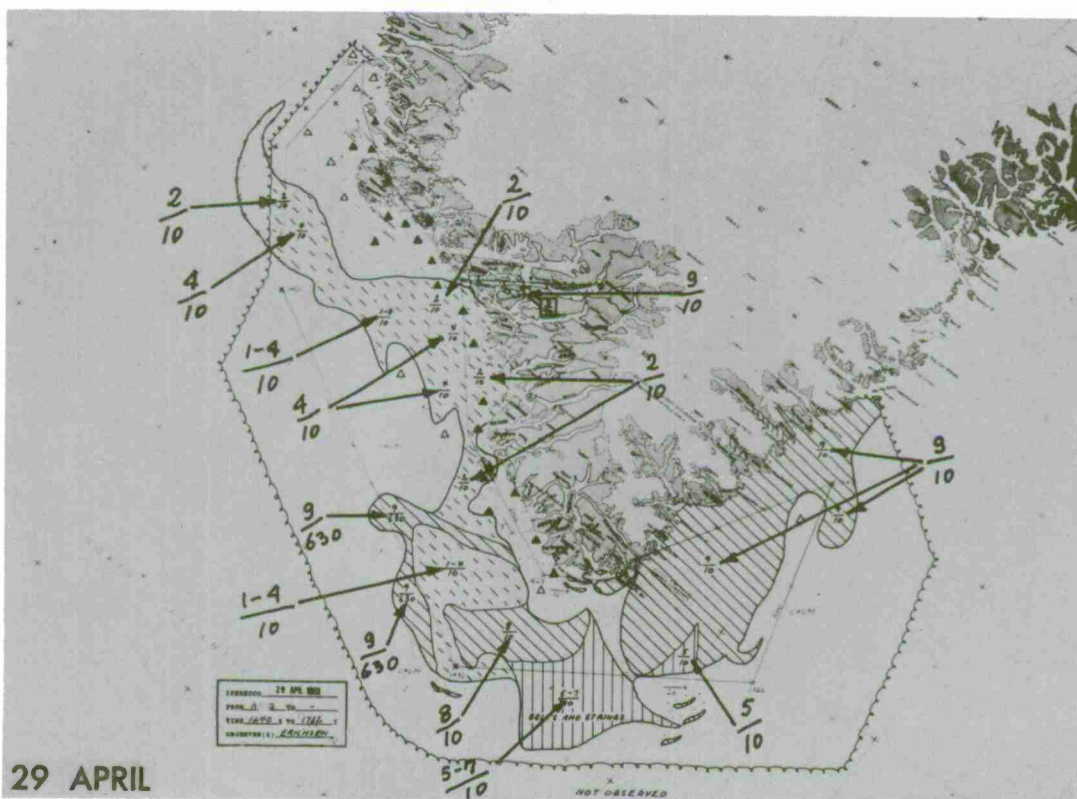
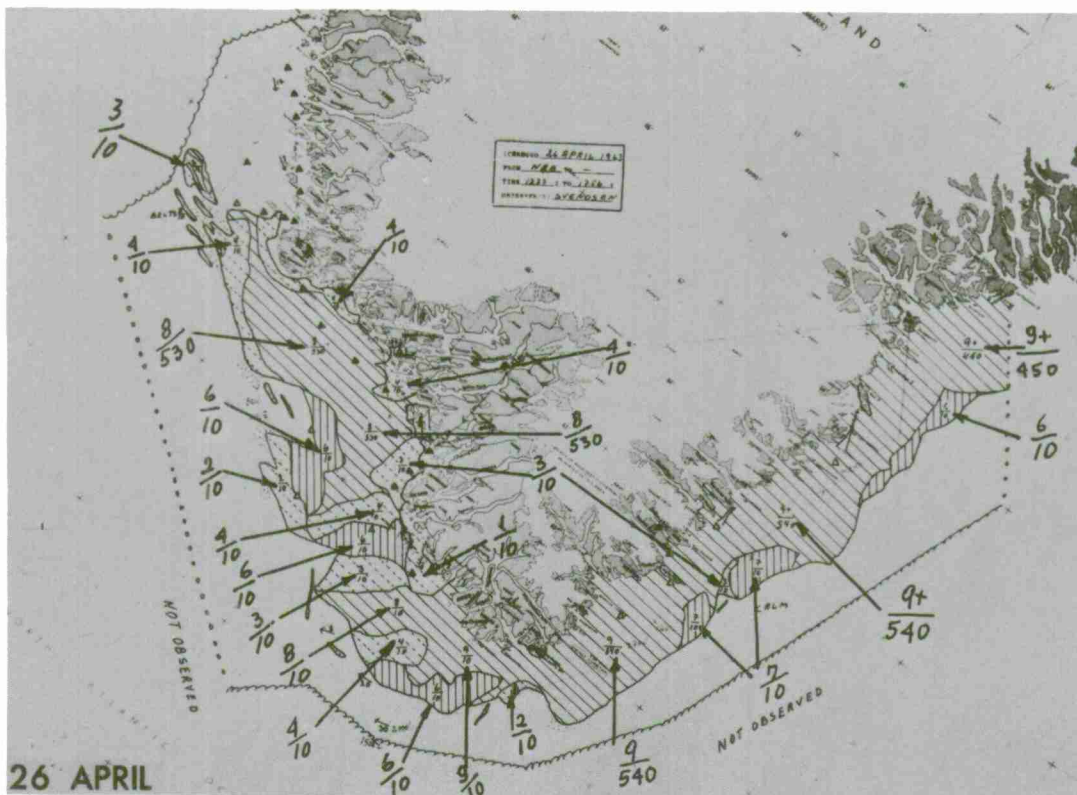
21 APRIL

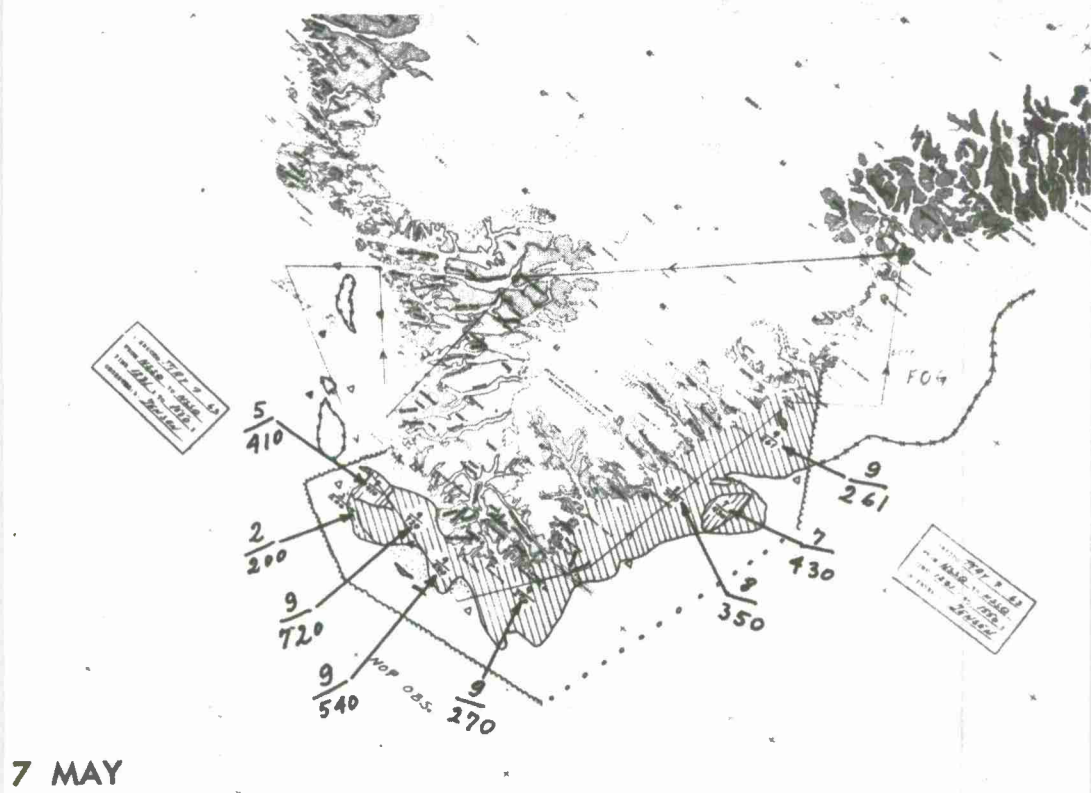
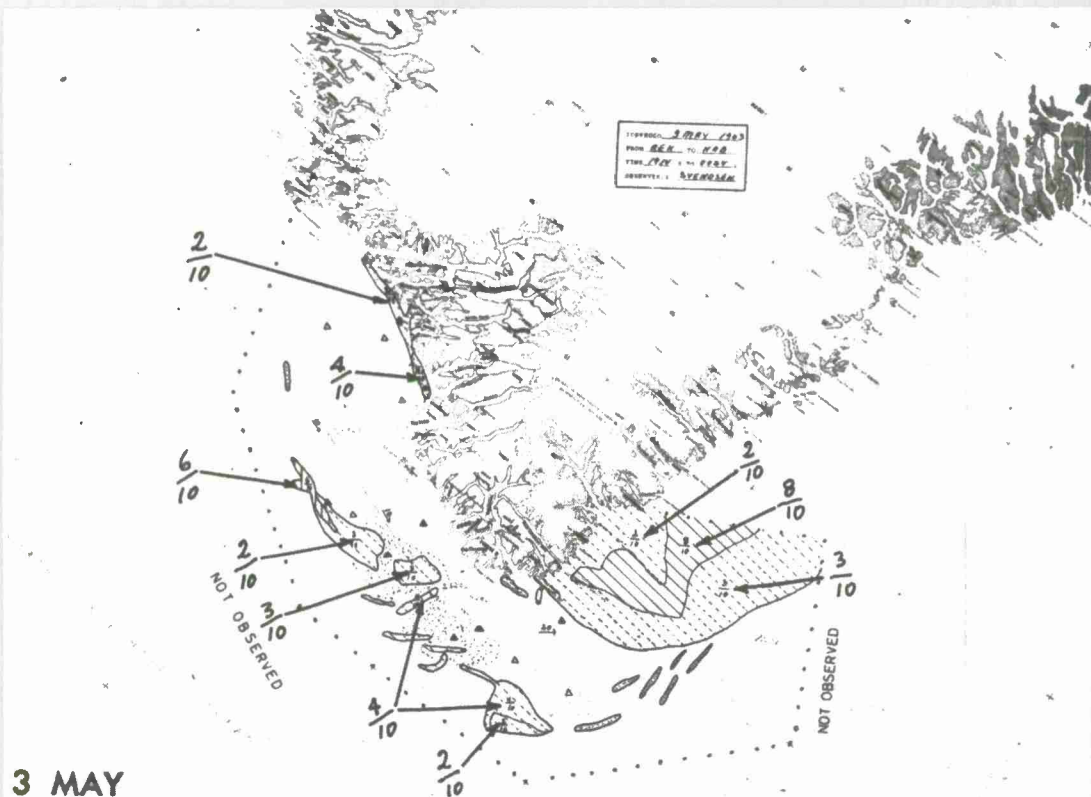


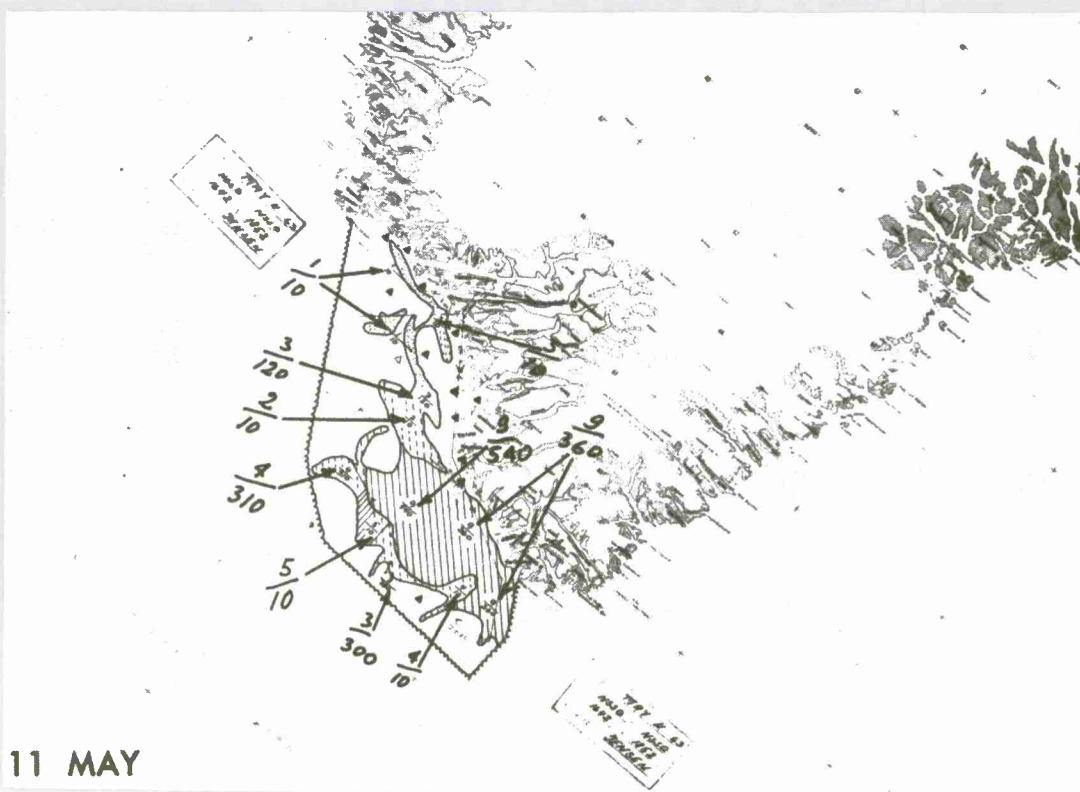
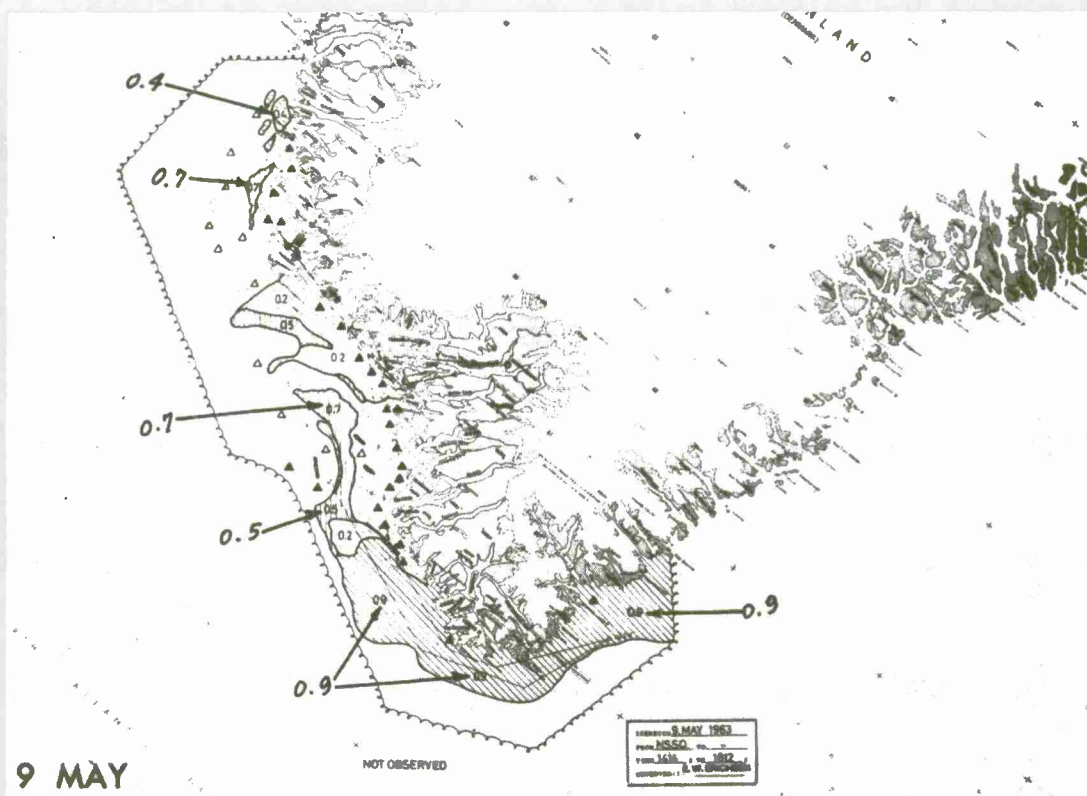


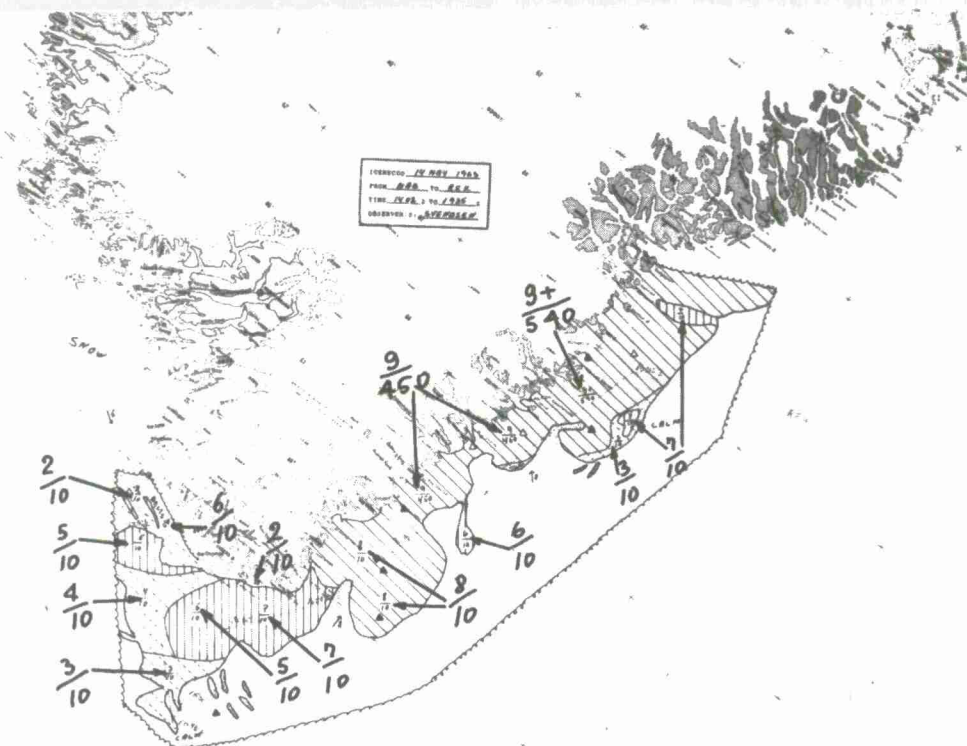
23 APRIL



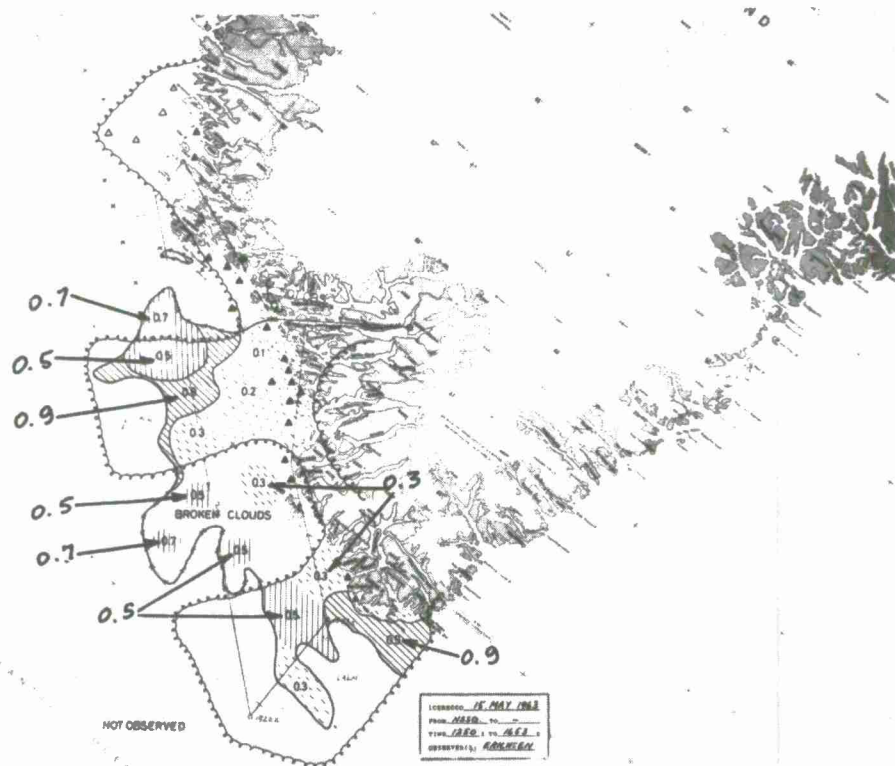




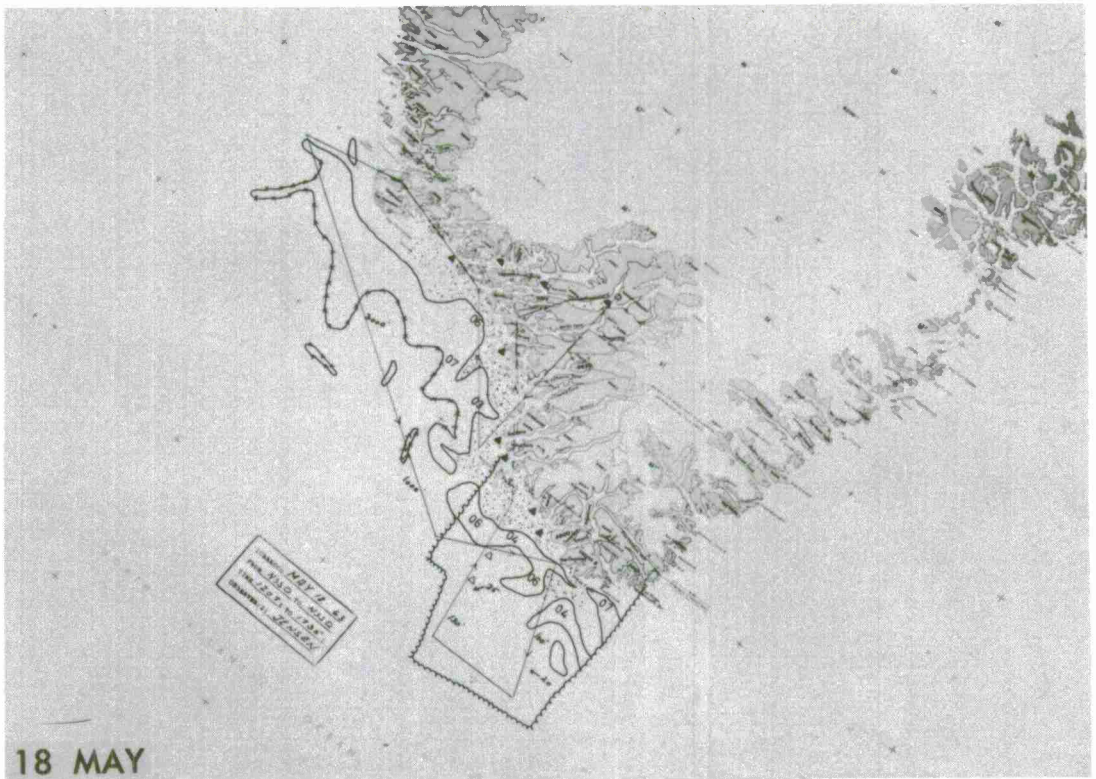




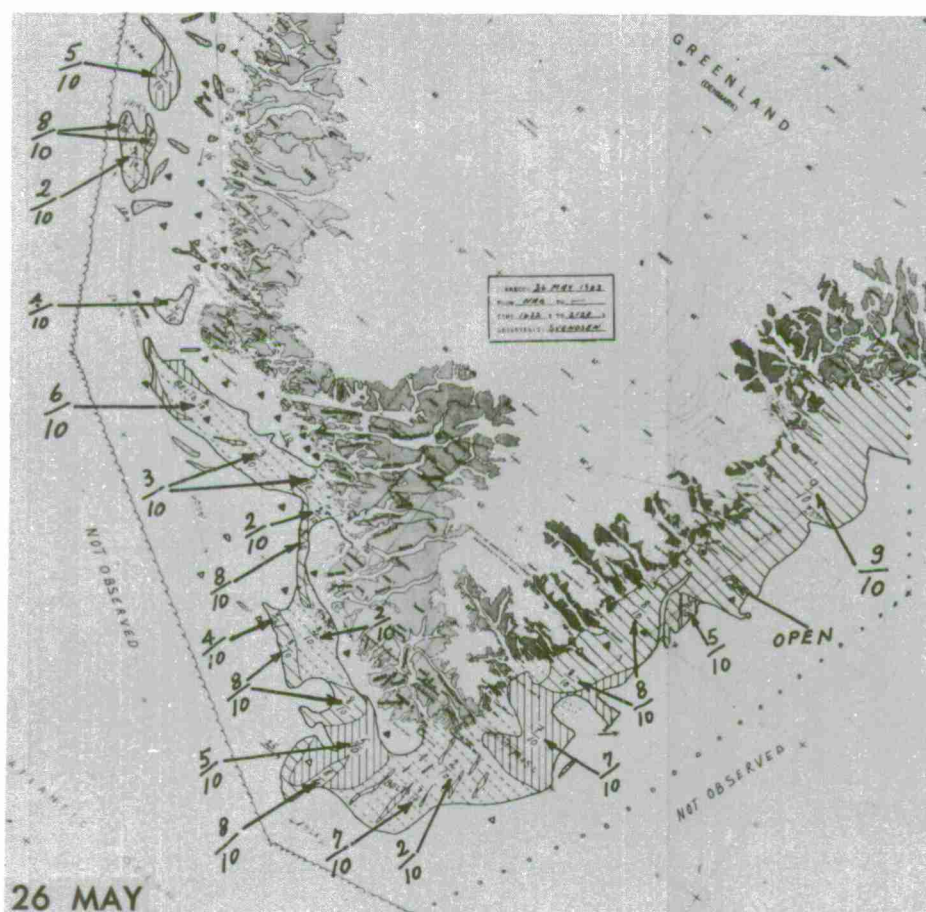
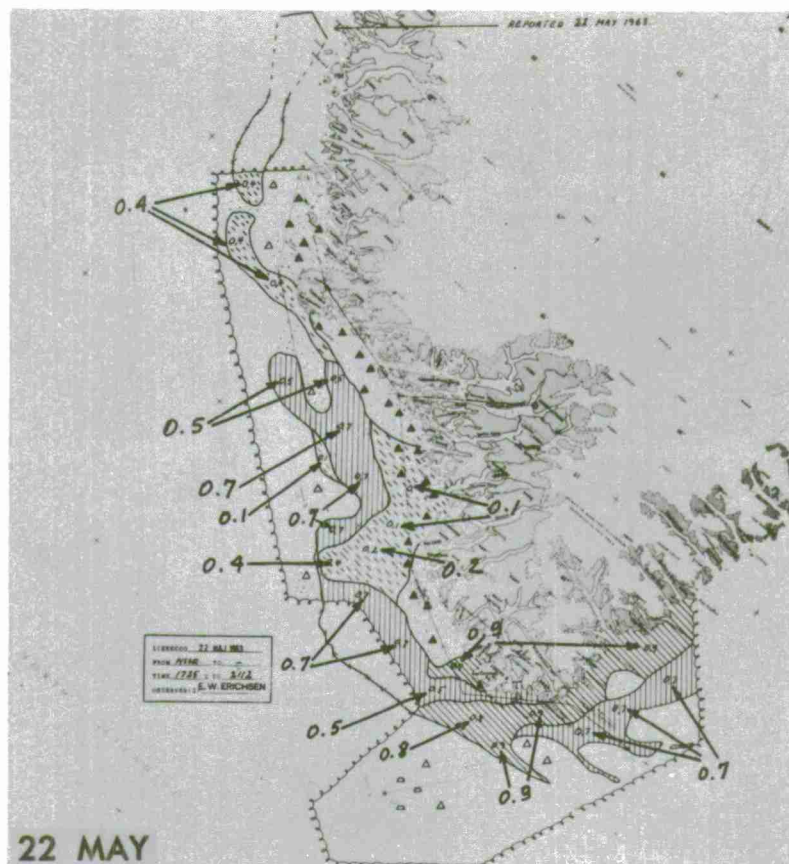
14 MAY

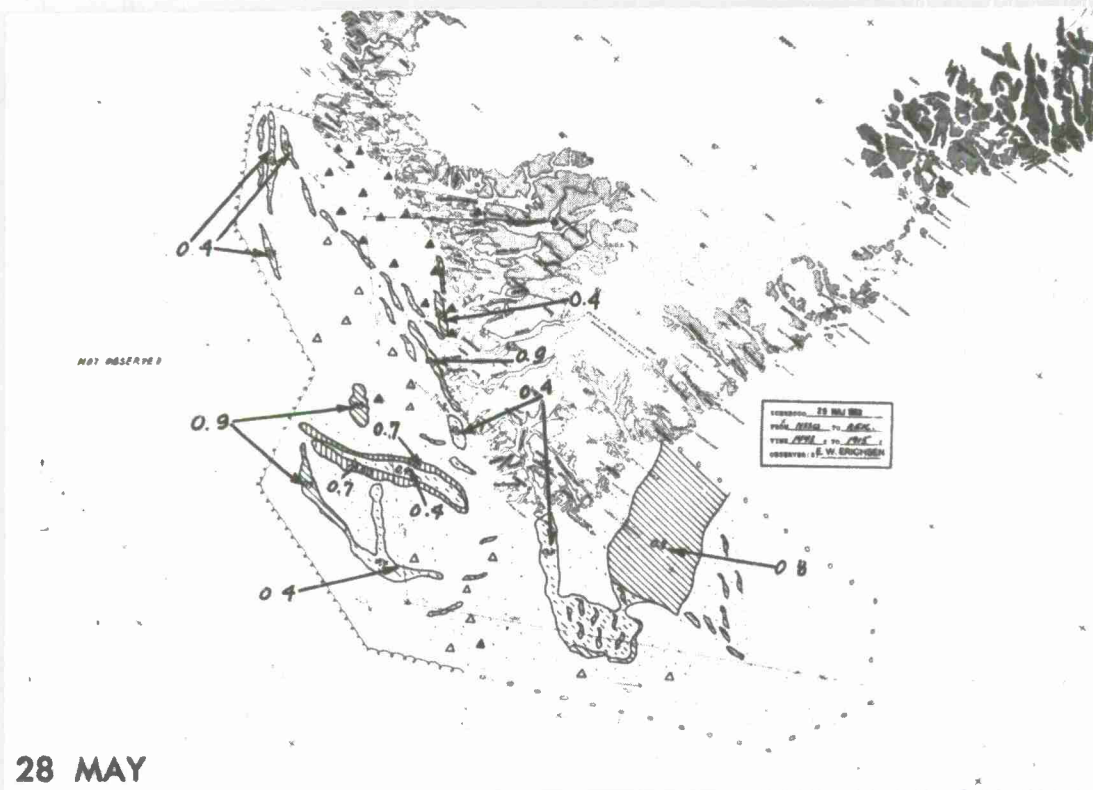


15 MAY

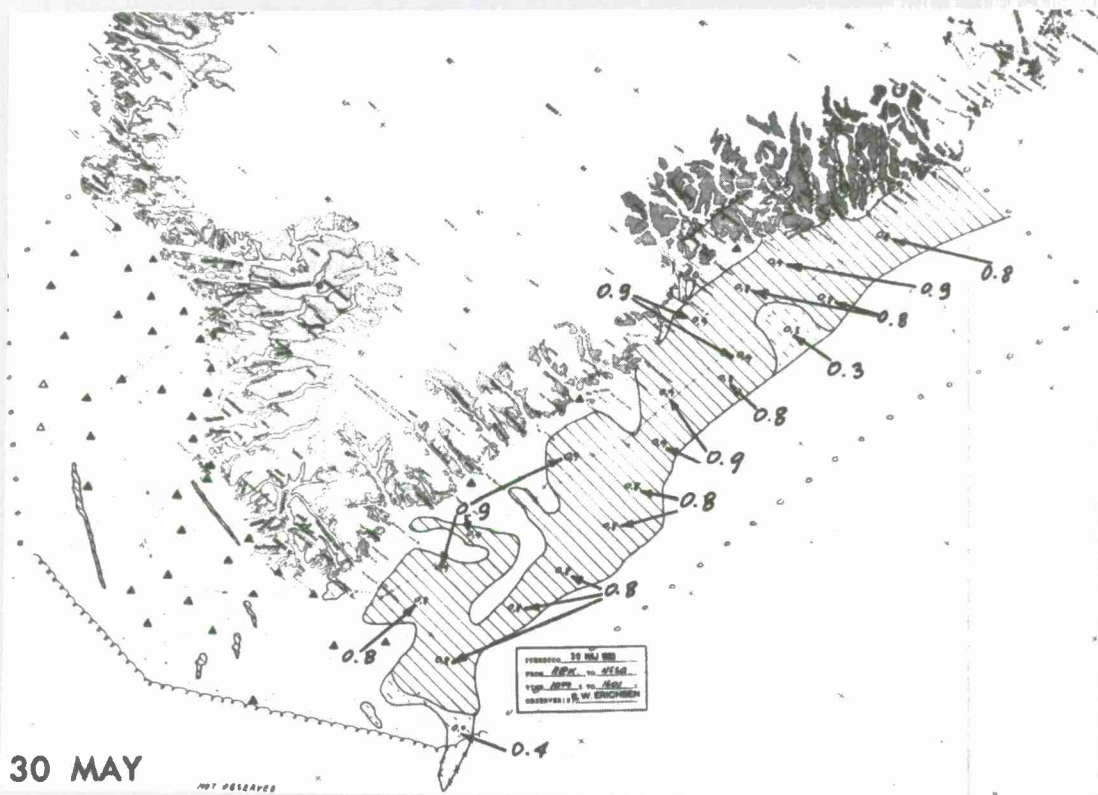




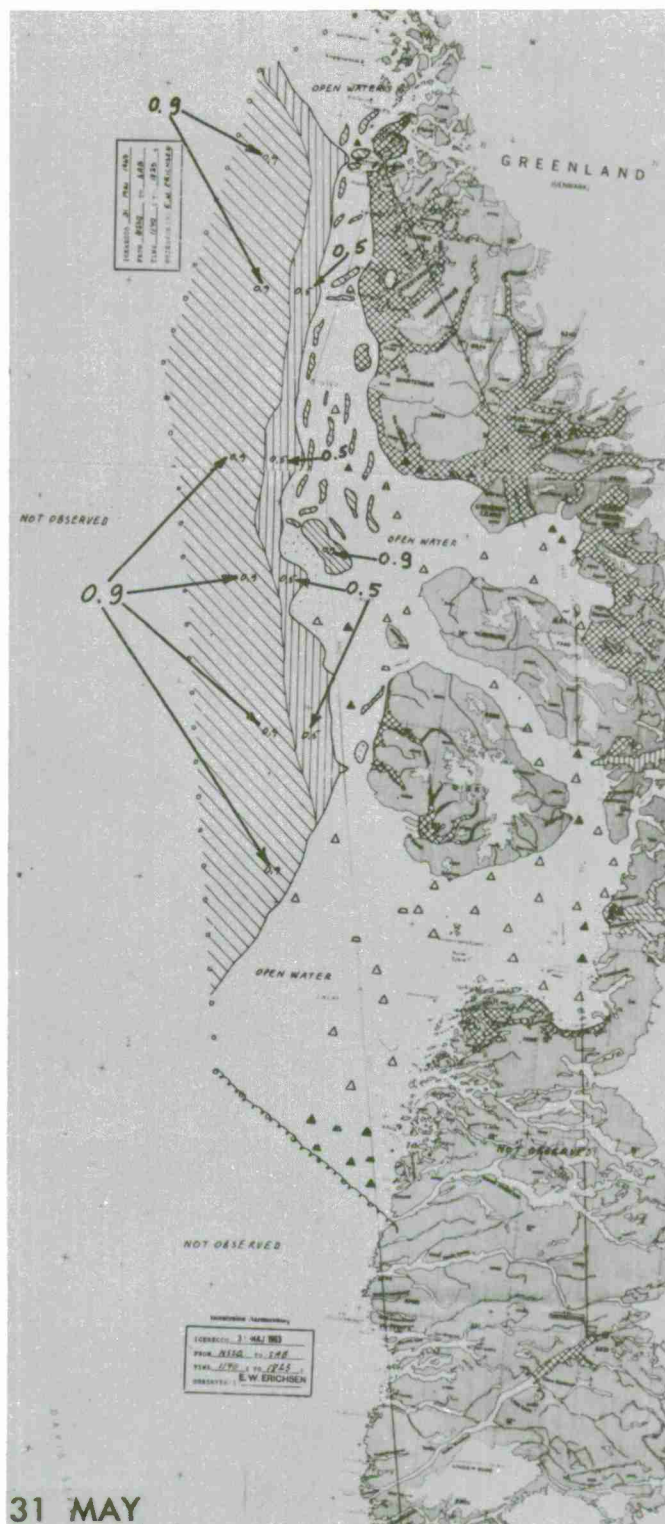


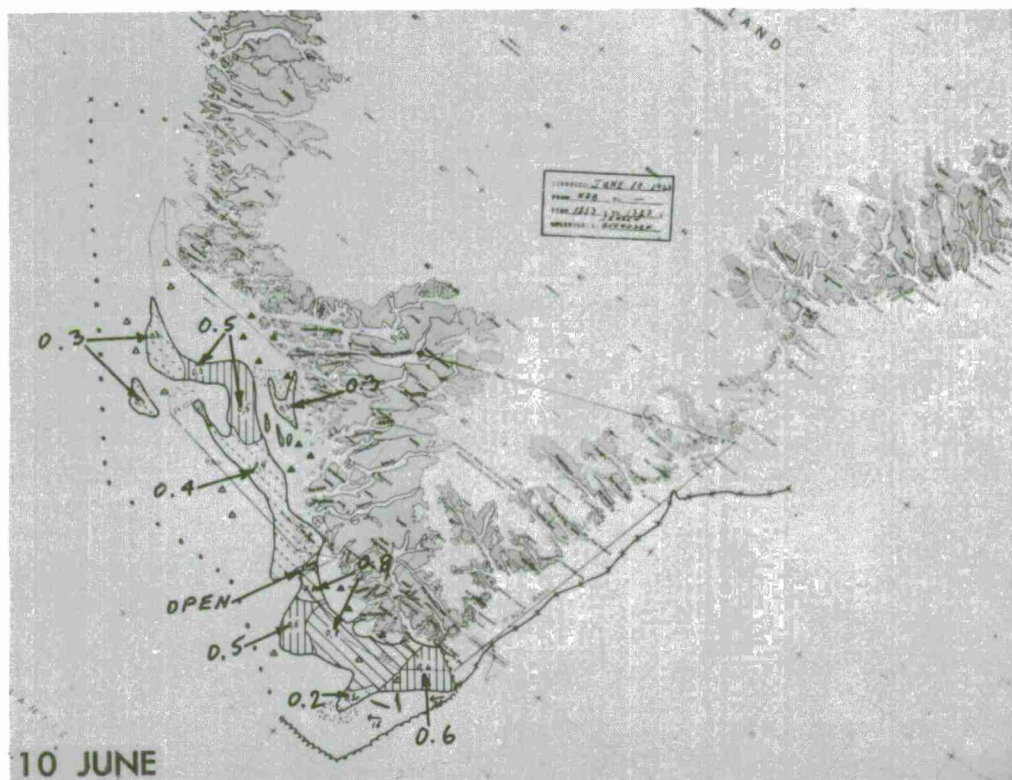
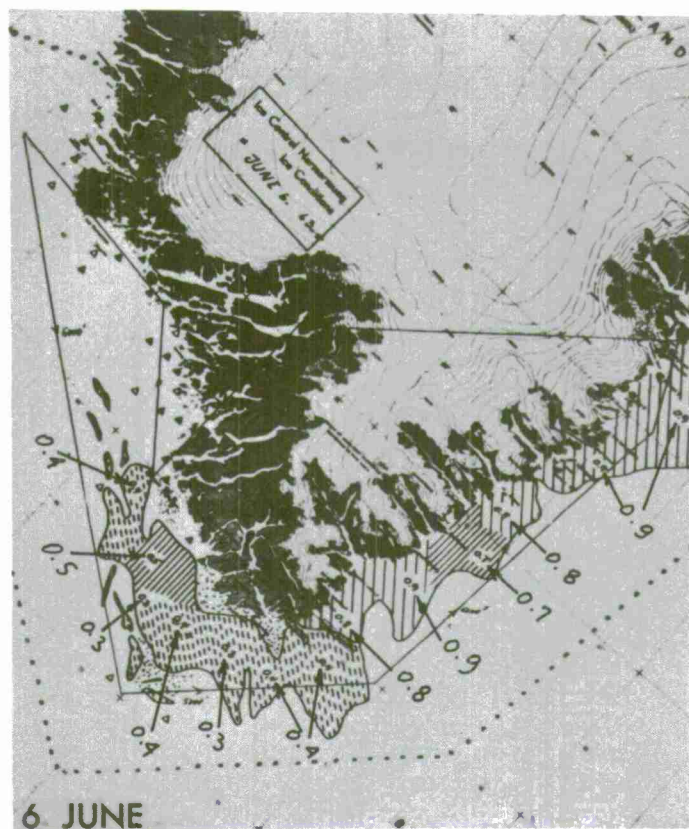


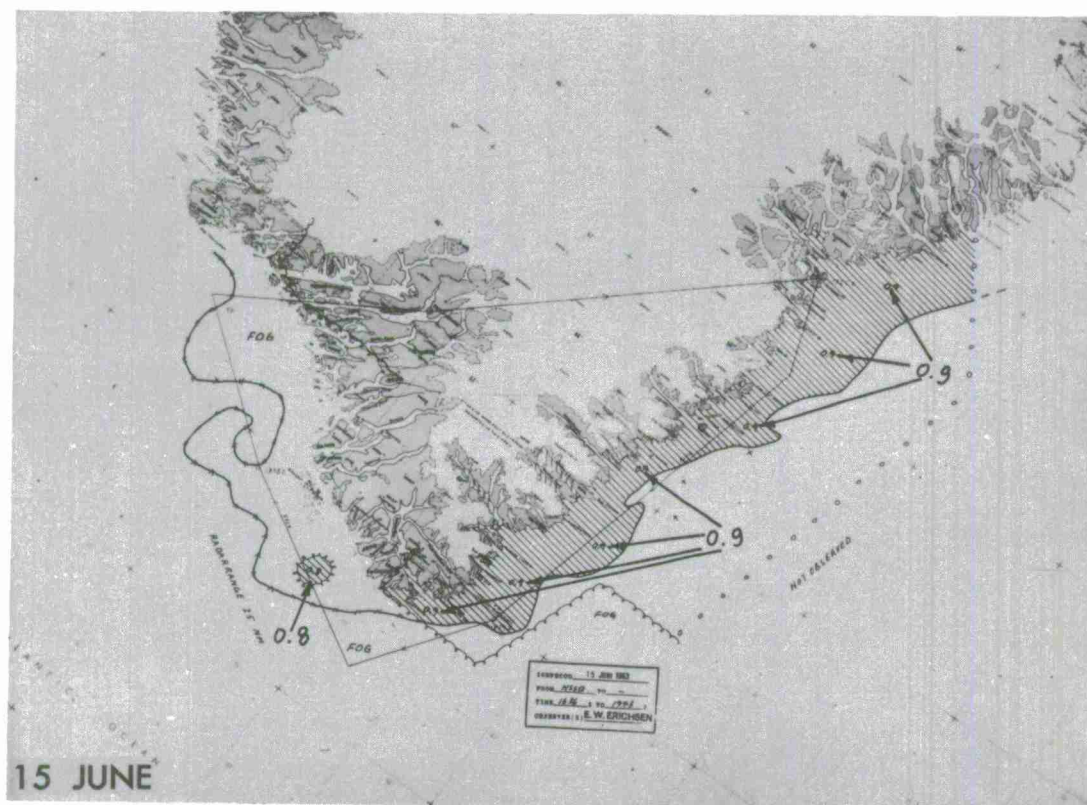
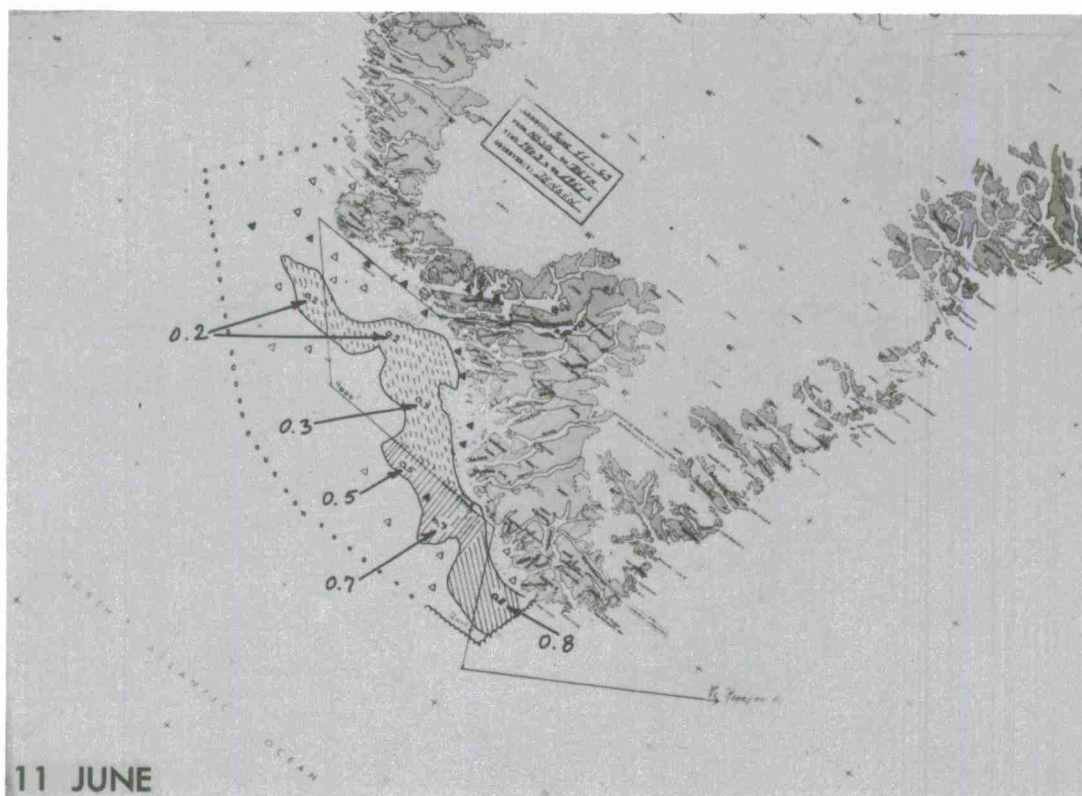
28 MAY

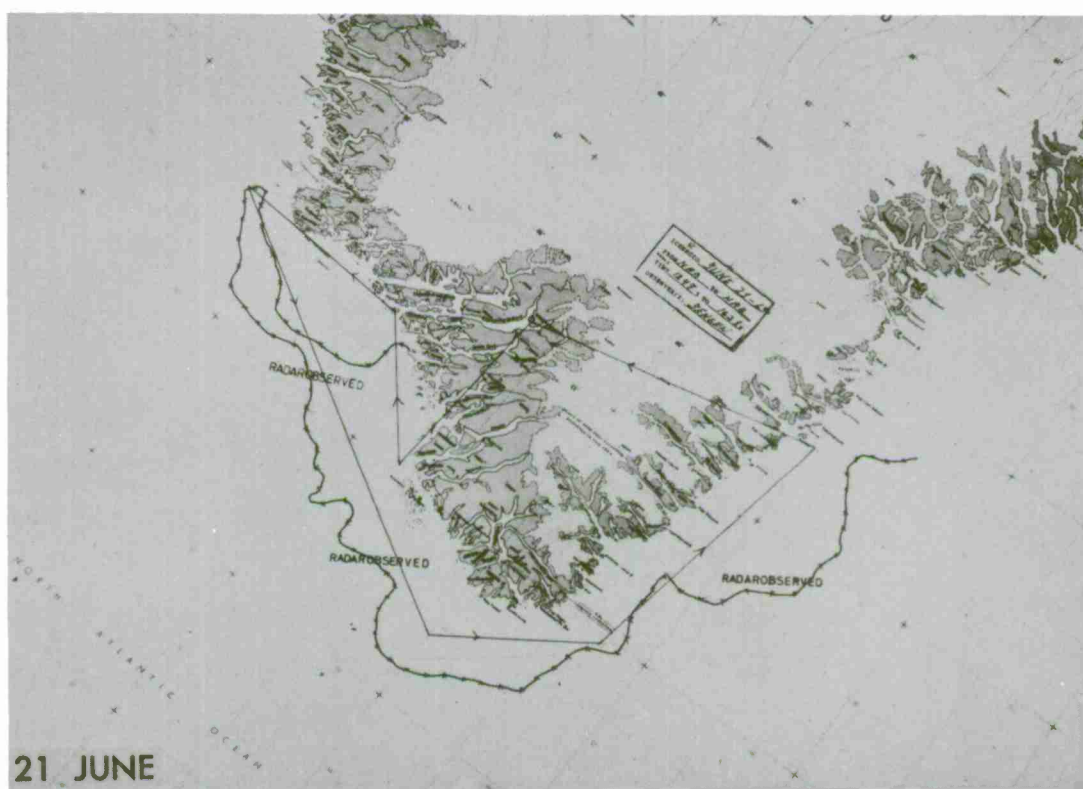
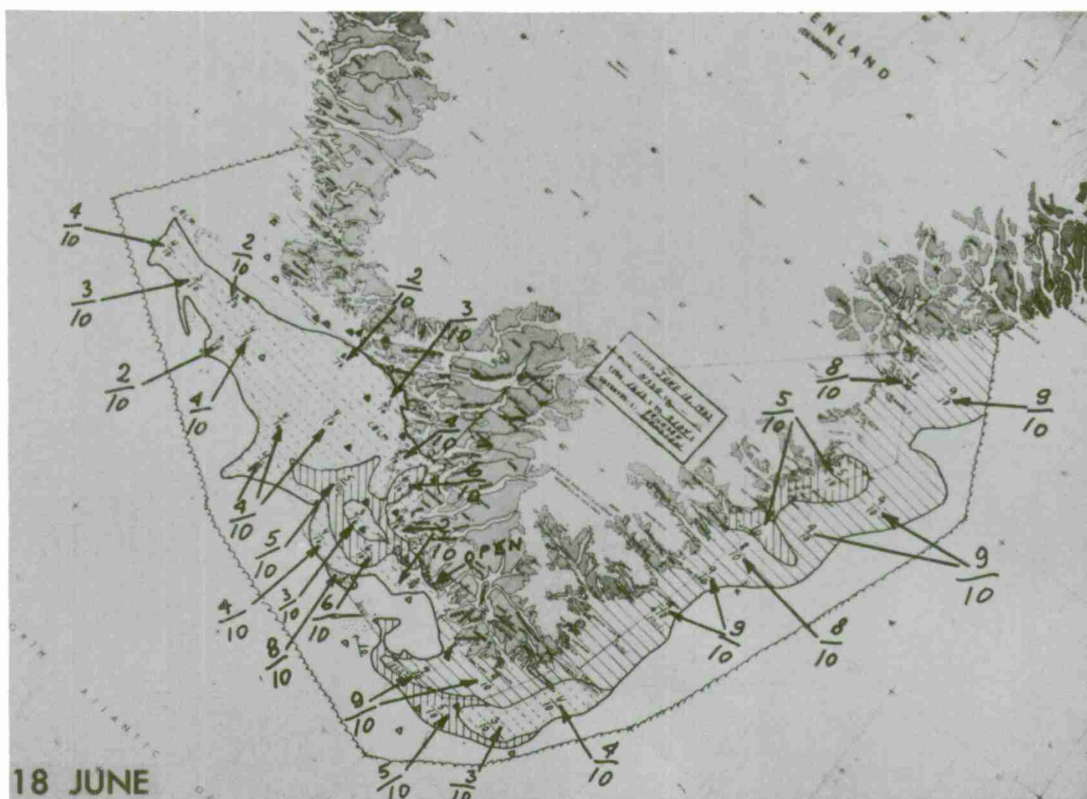


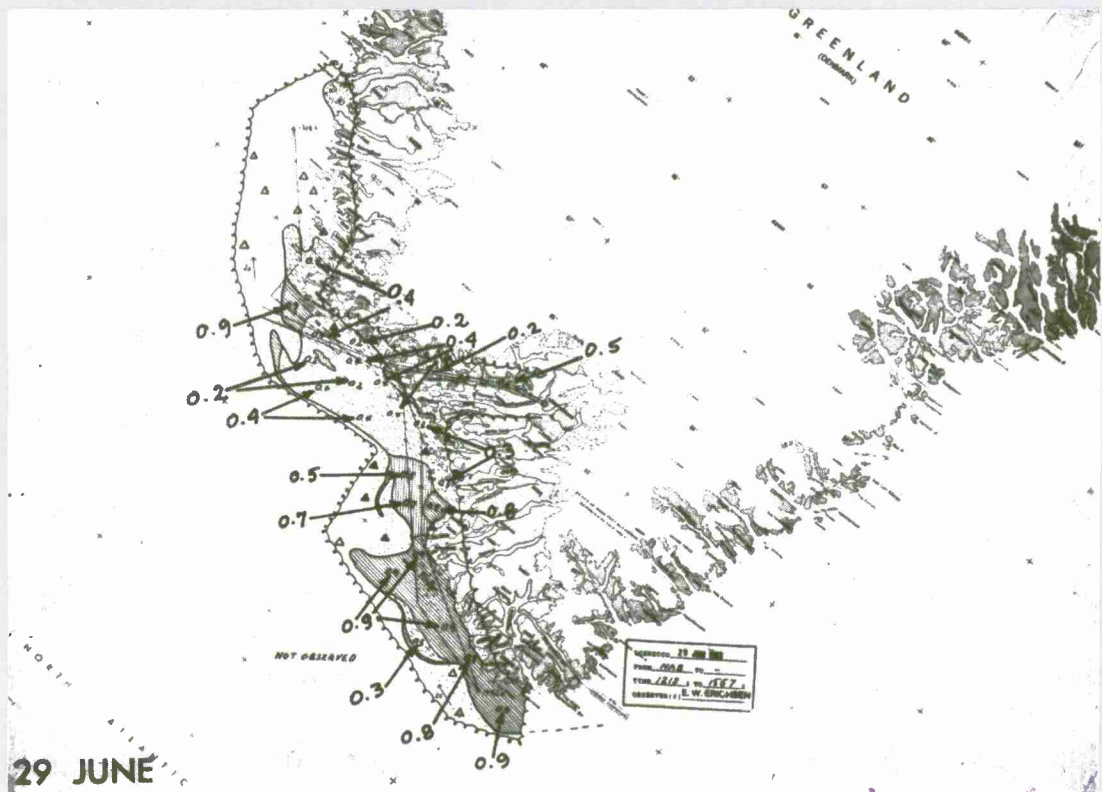
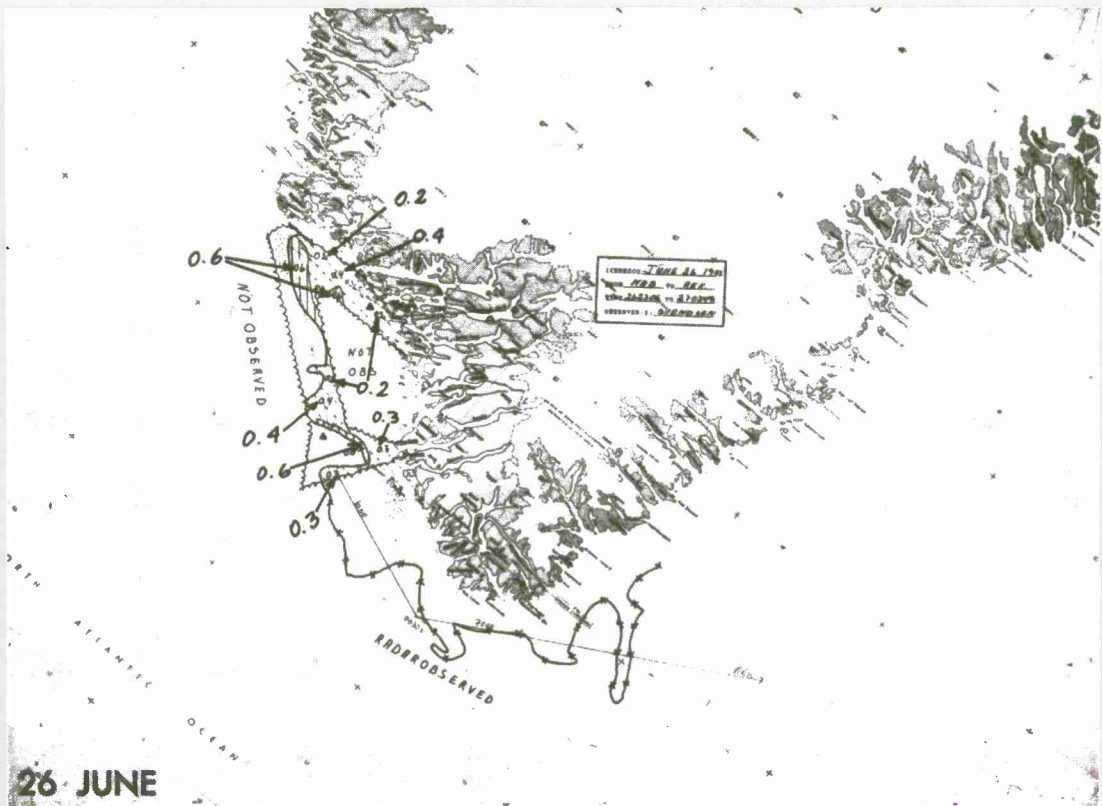
30 MAY

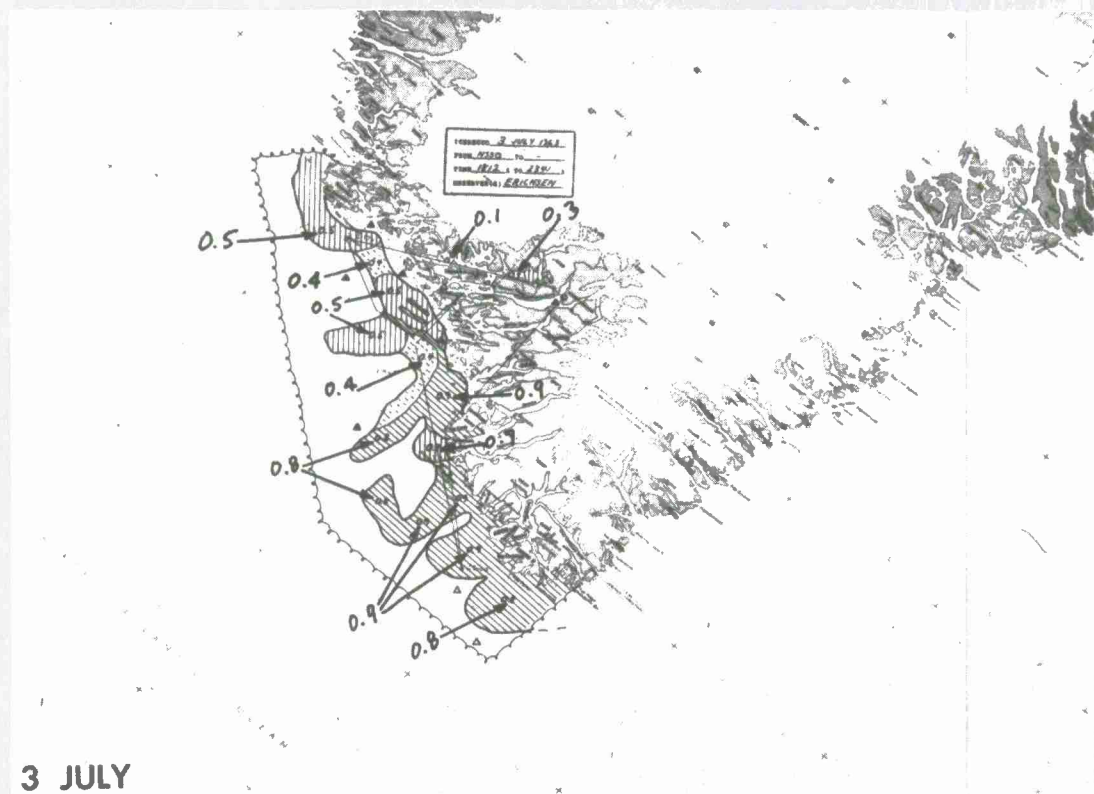
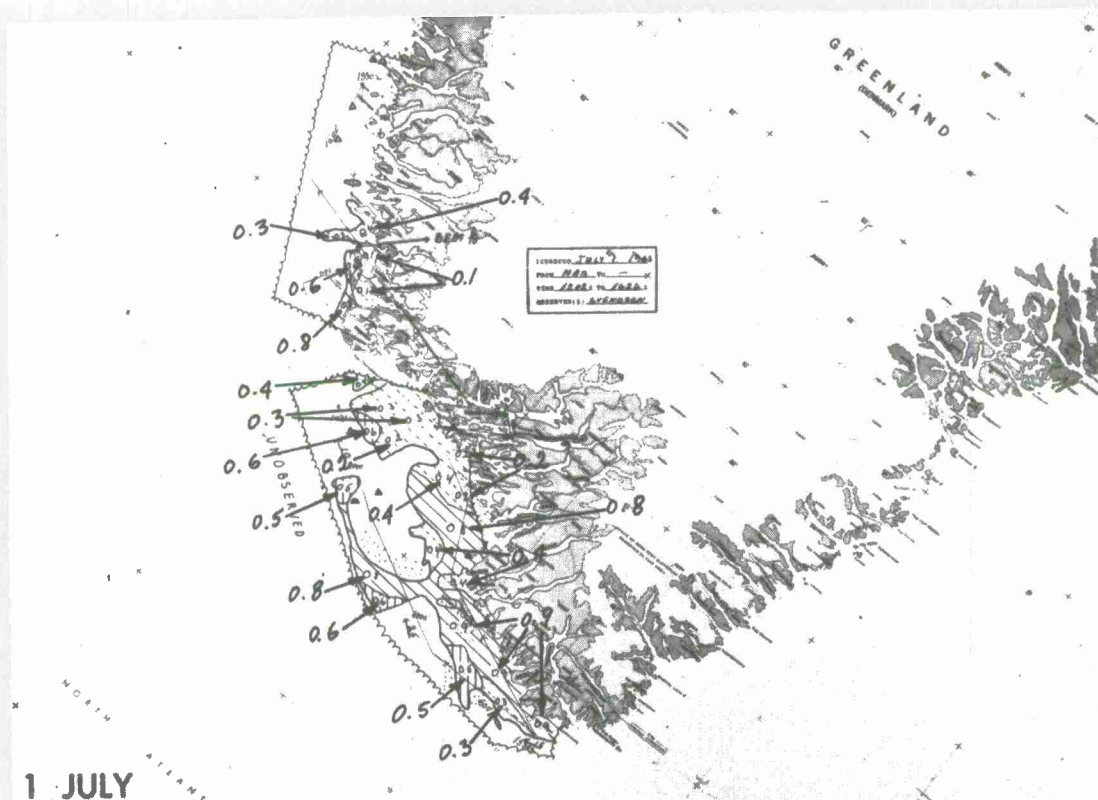


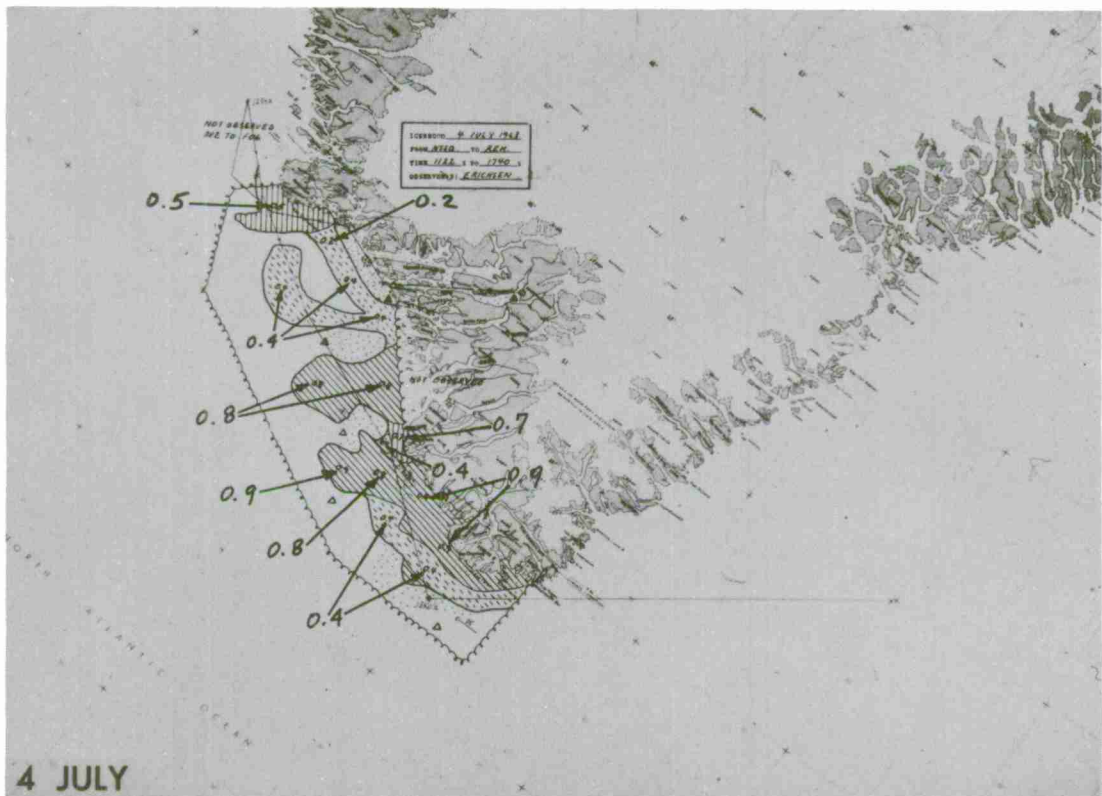


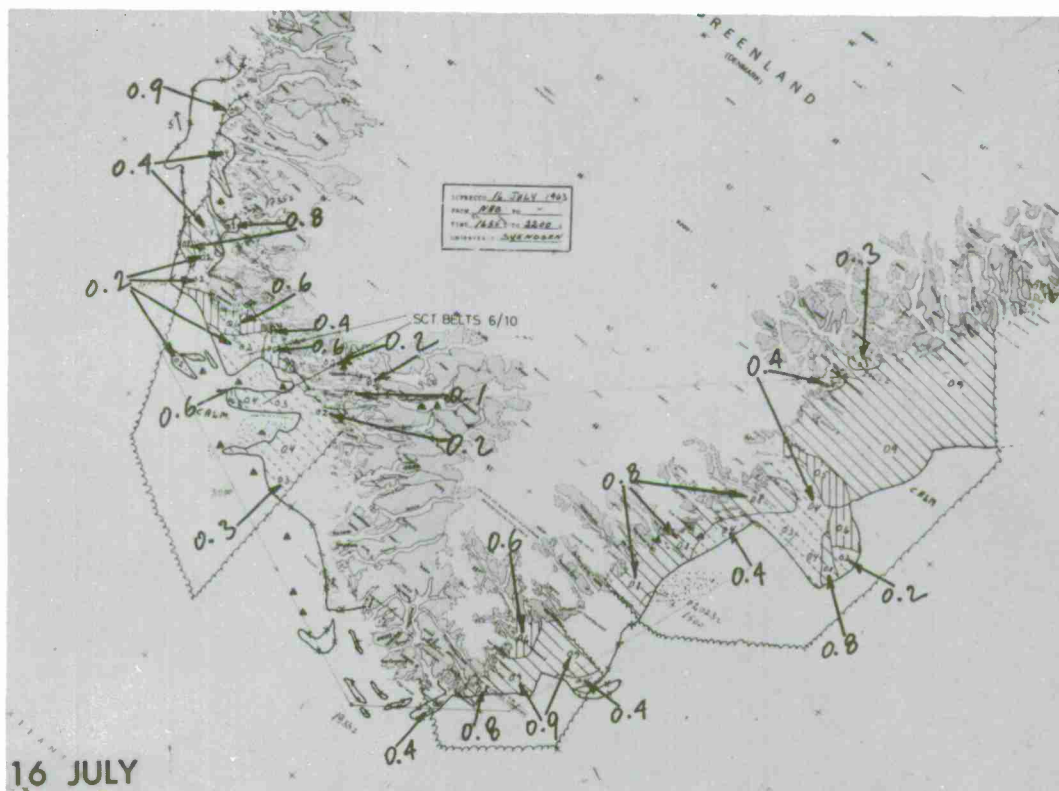
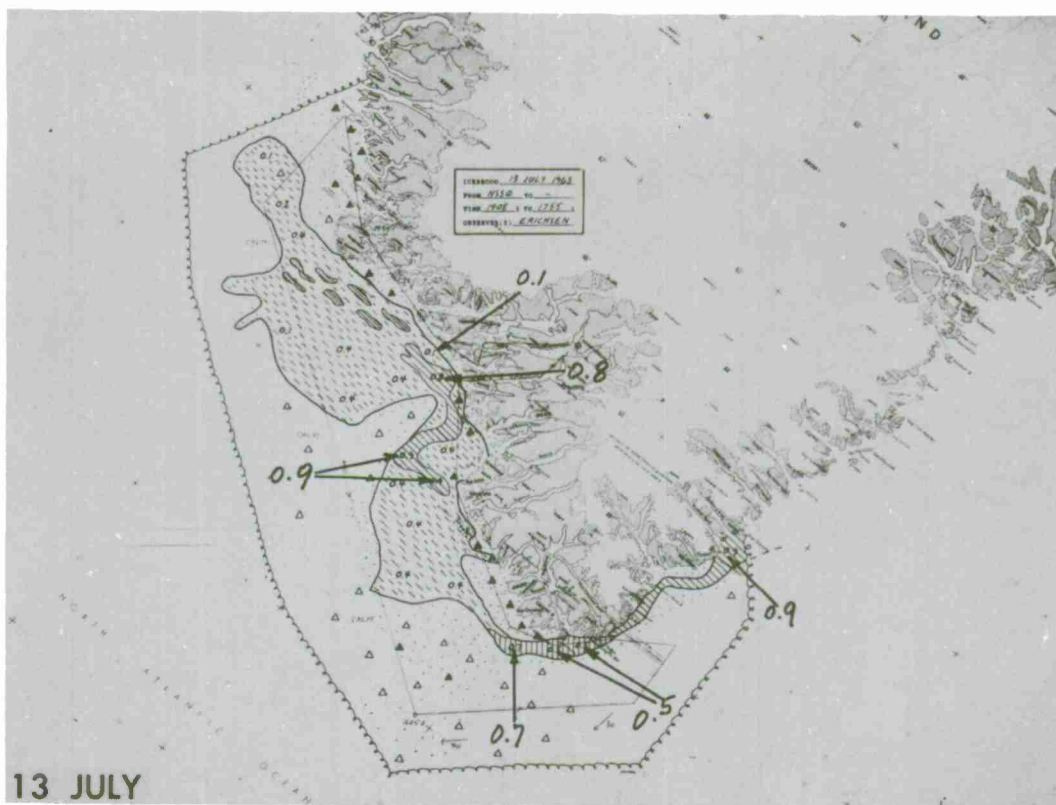


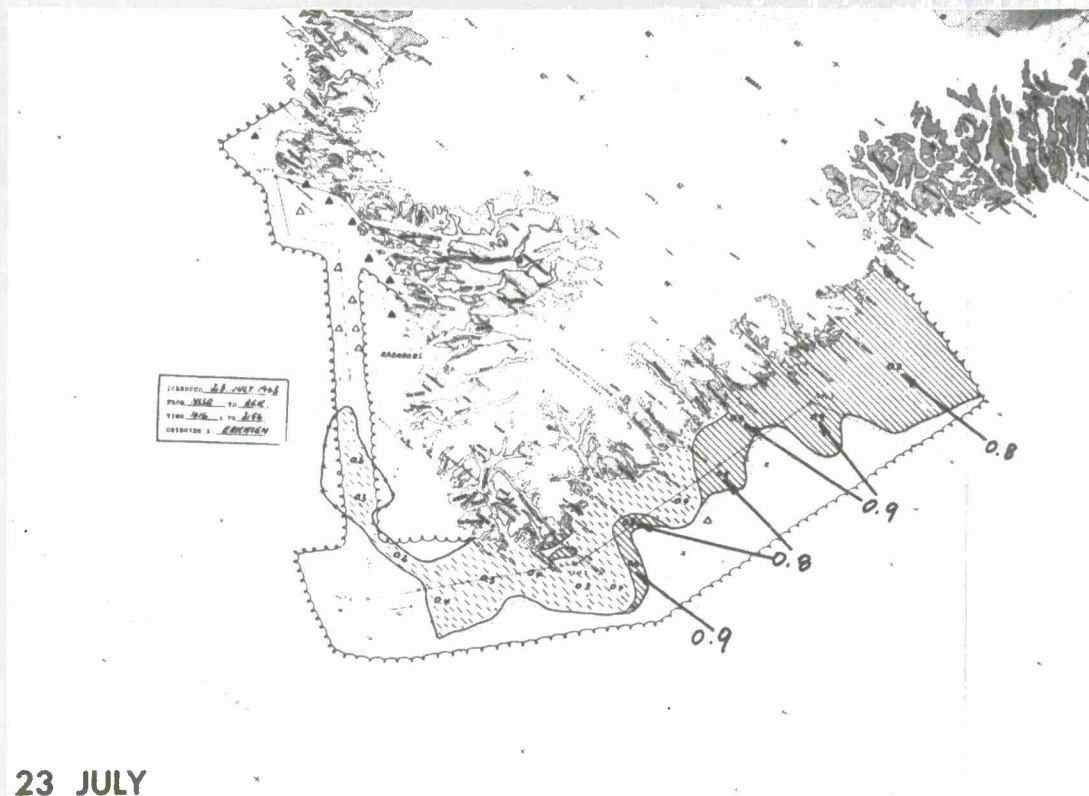
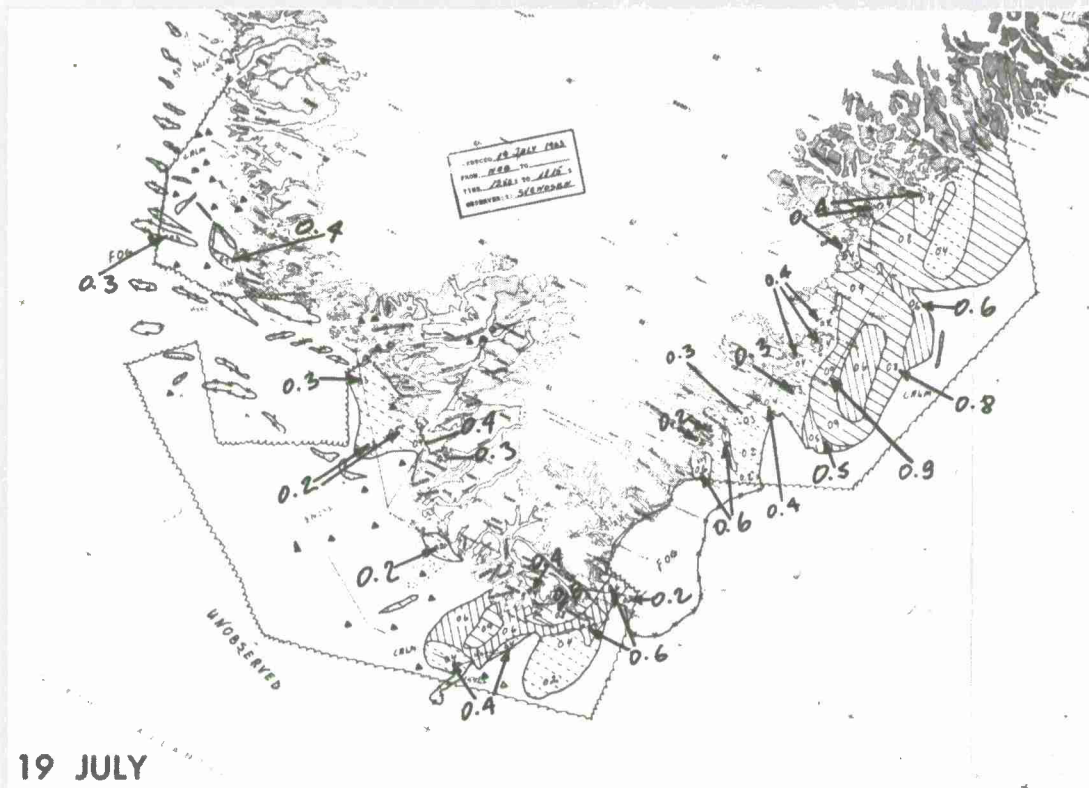


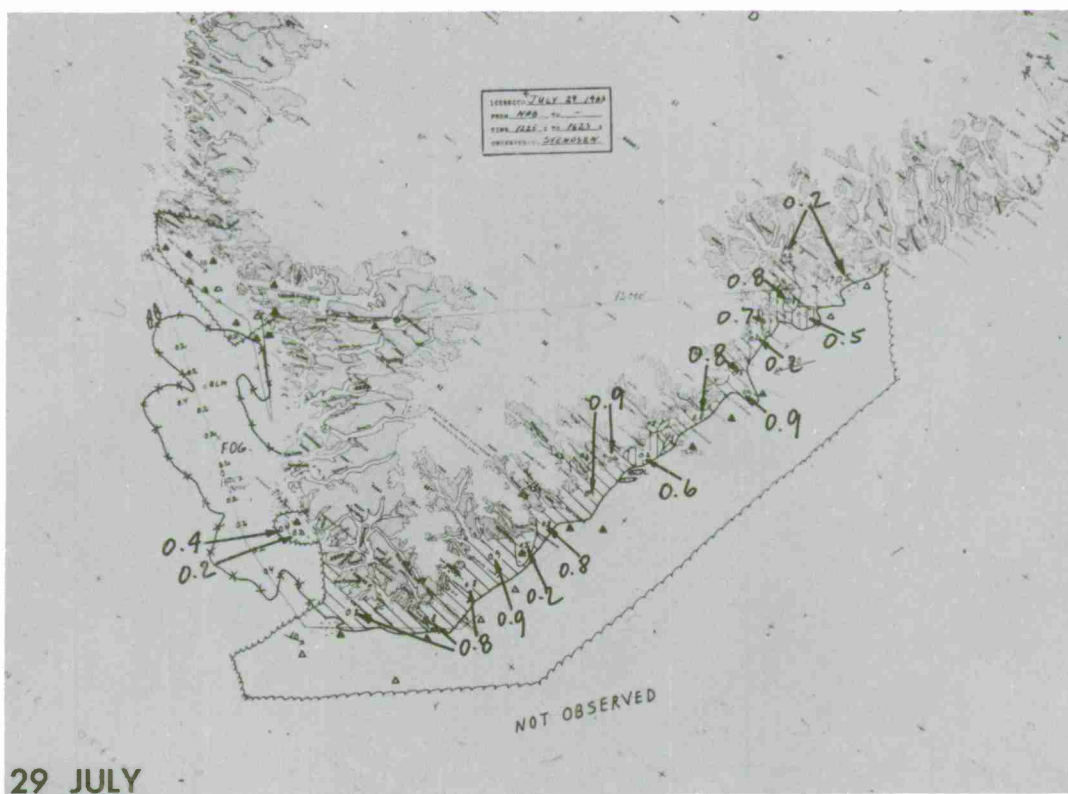
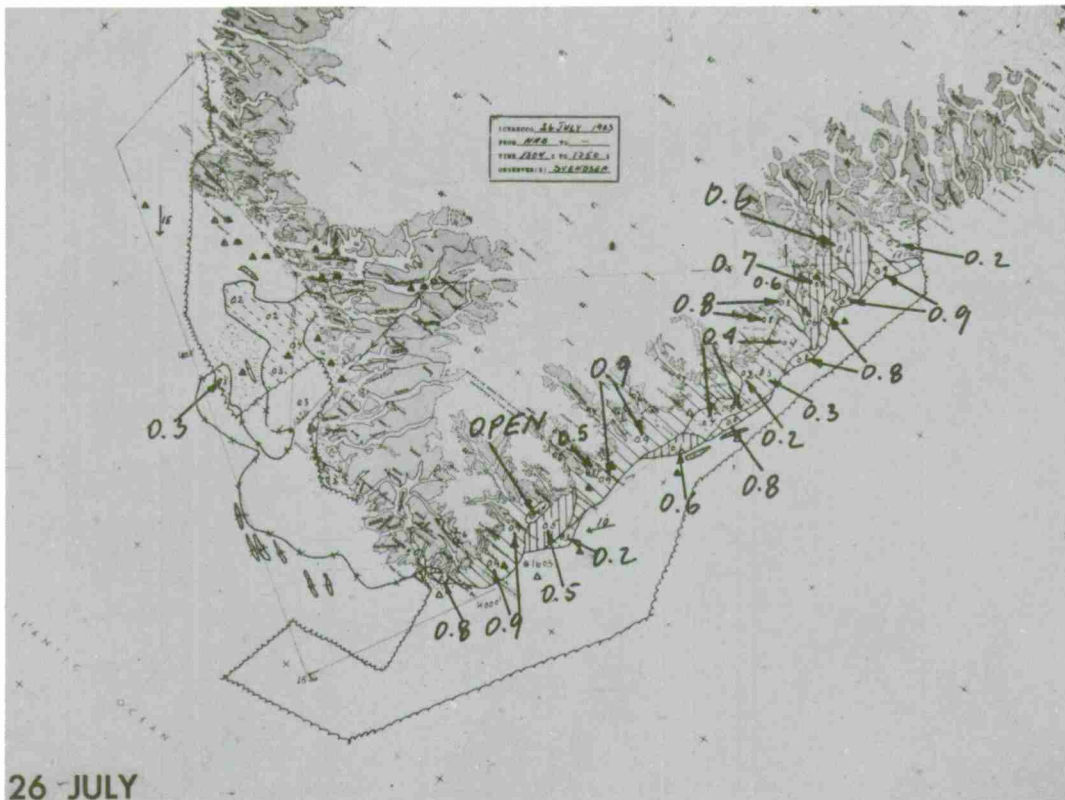


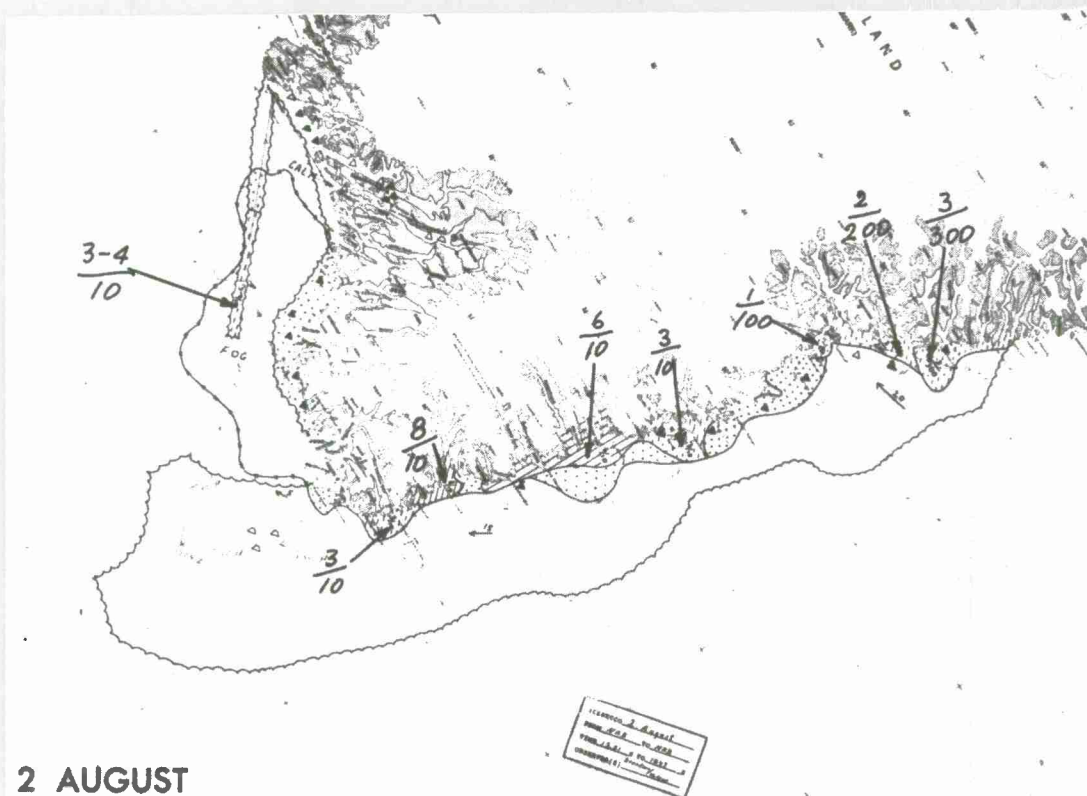




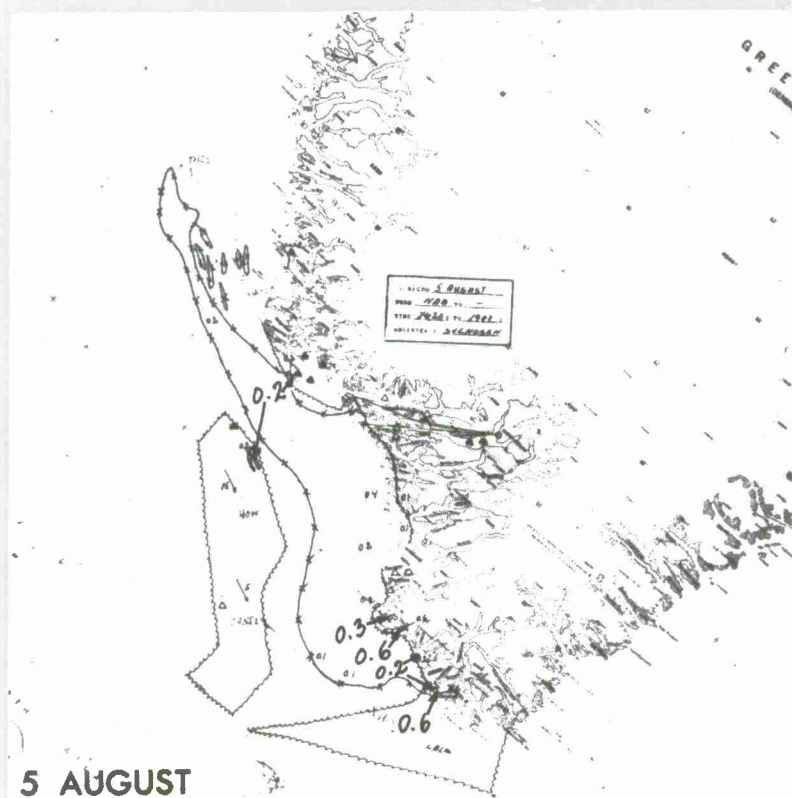




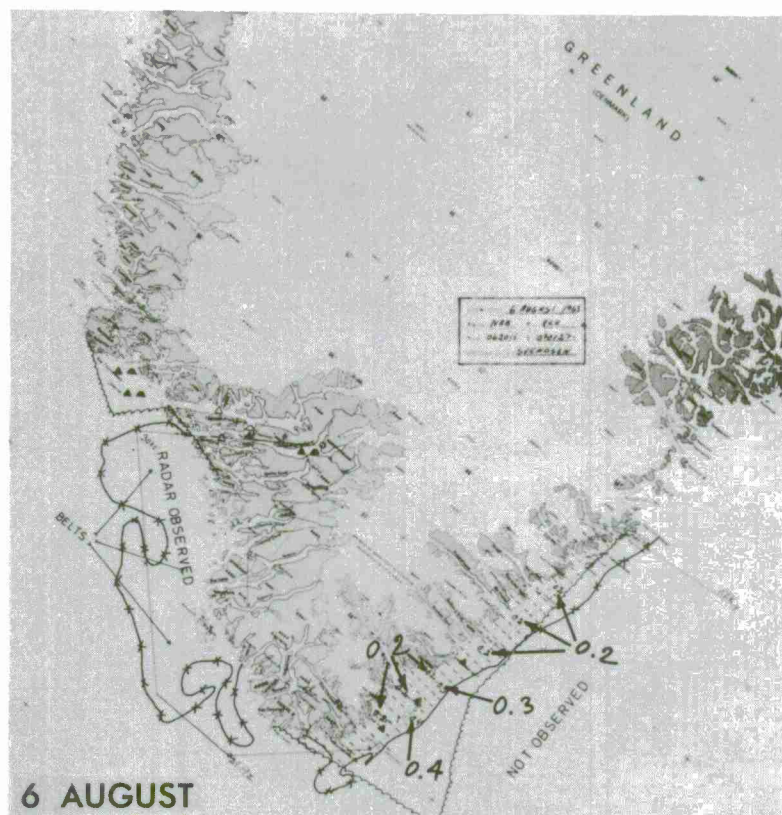


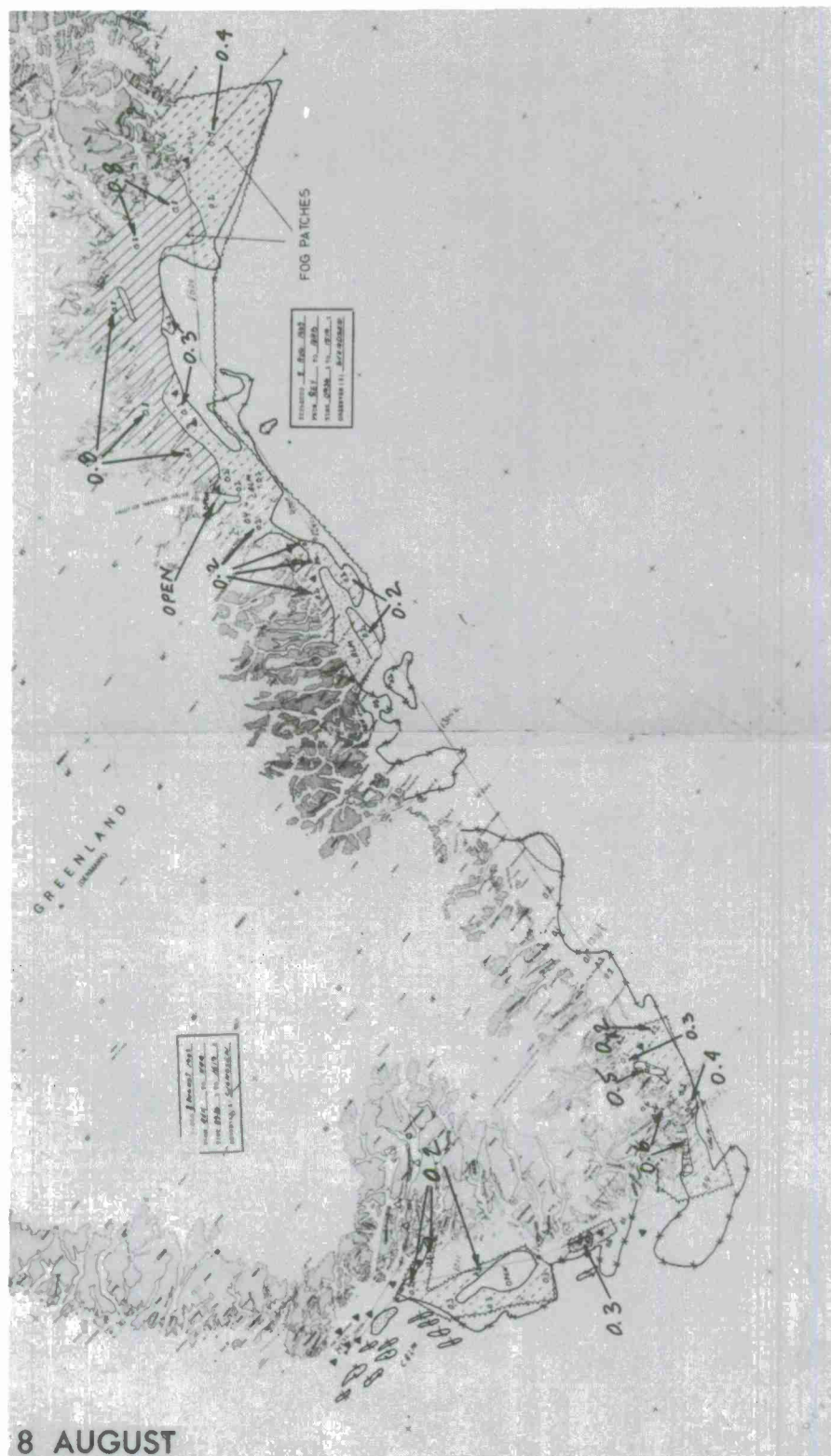


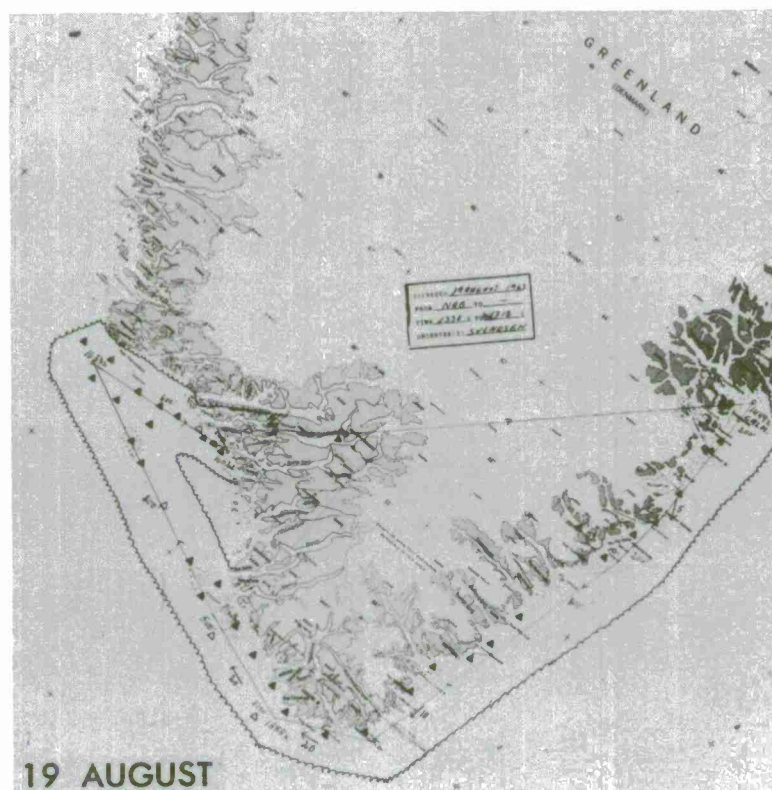
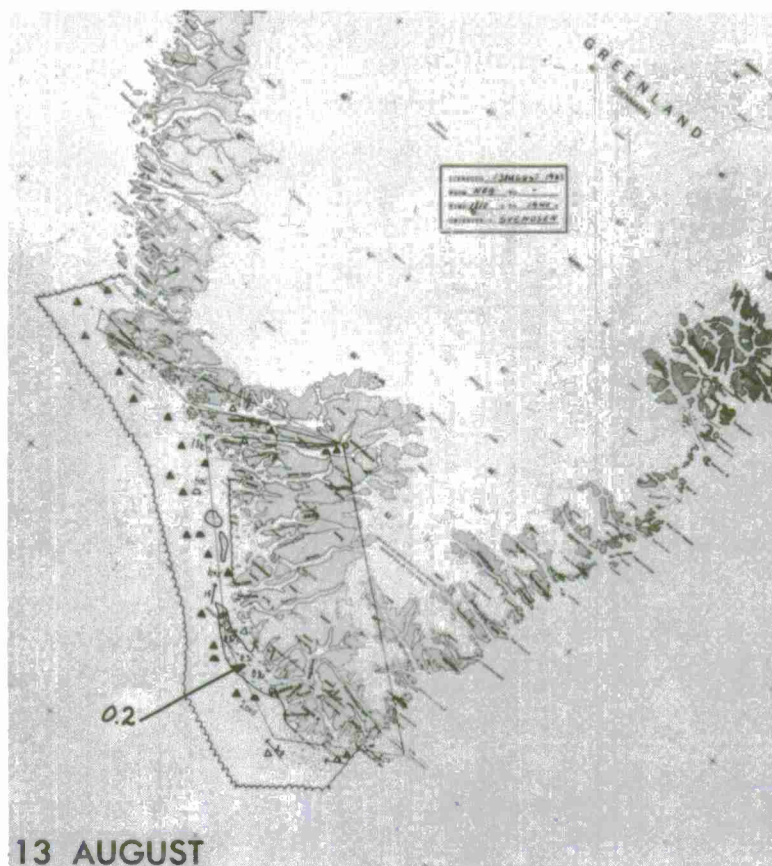
2 AUGUST

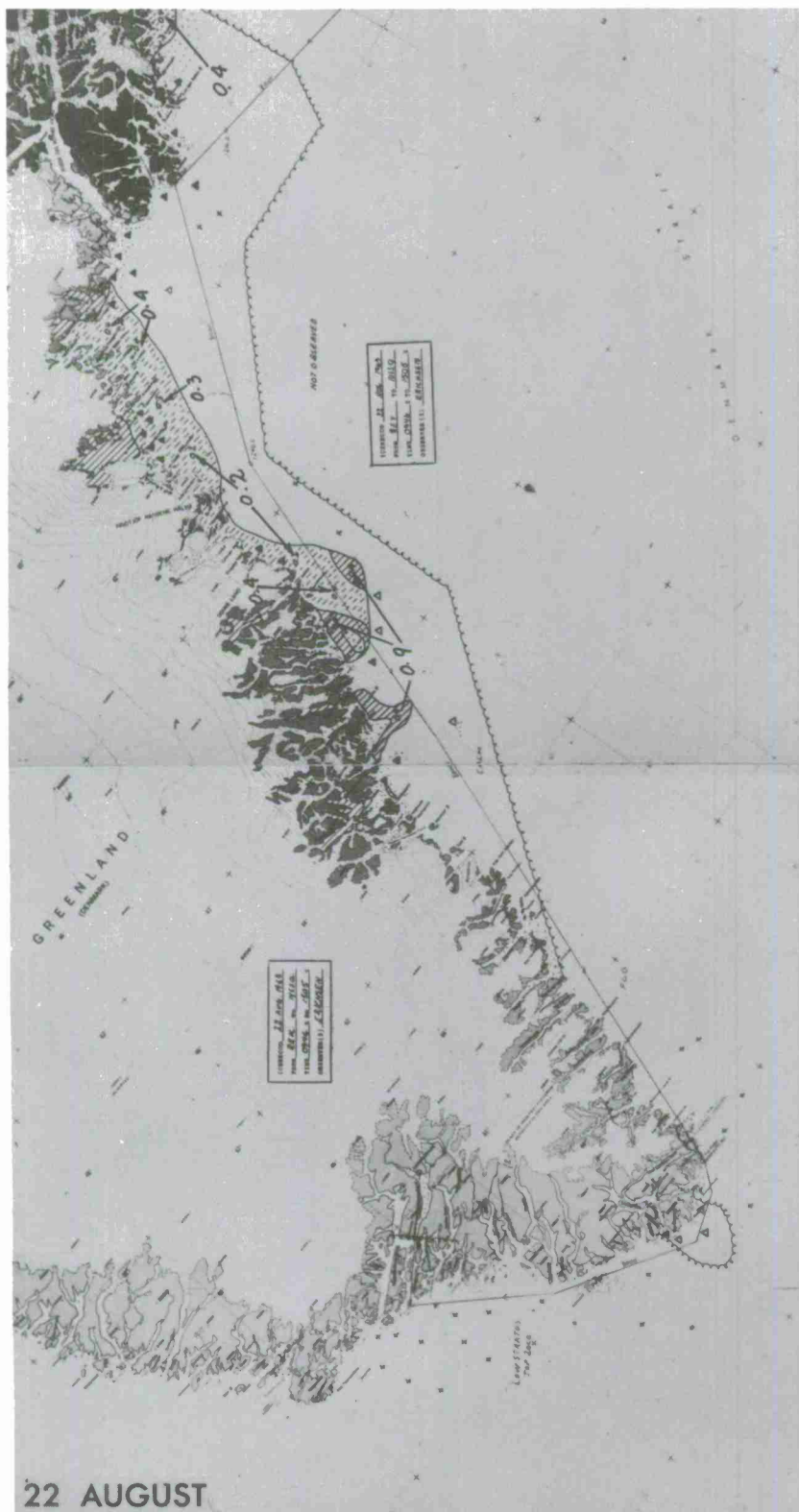


5 AUGUST

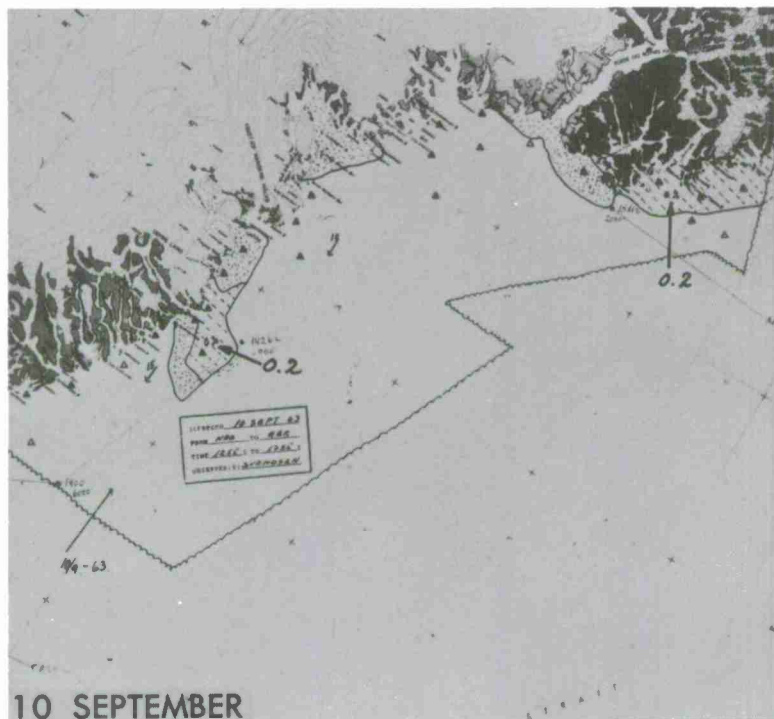
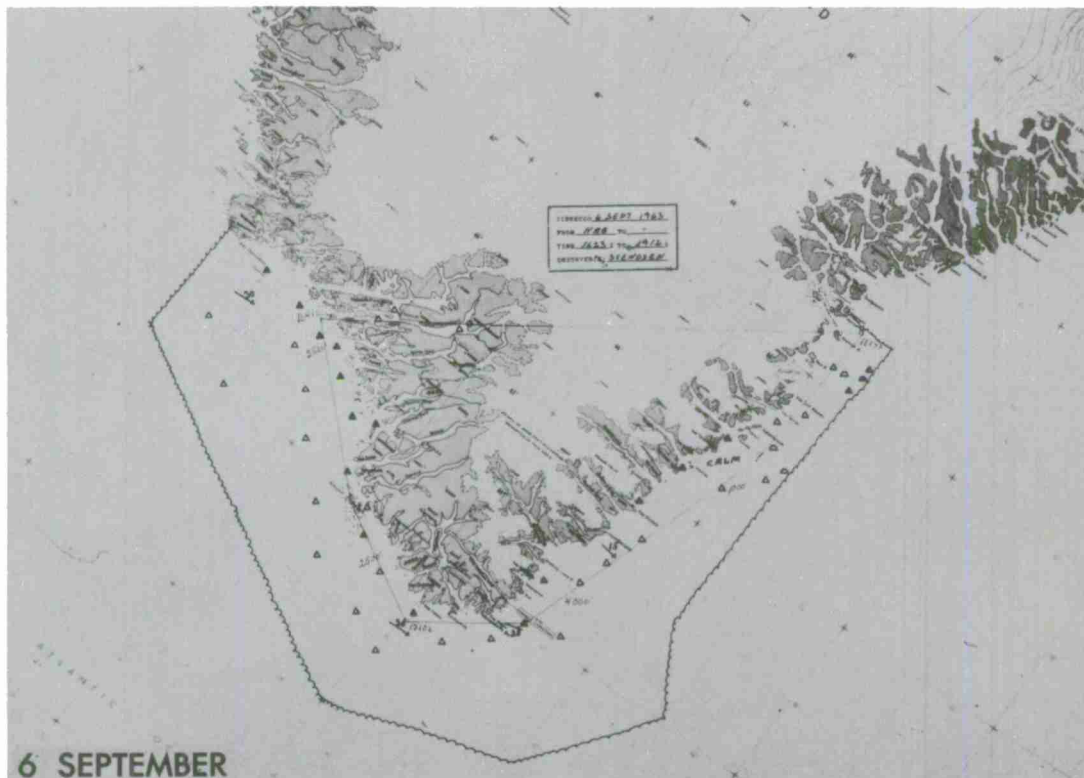


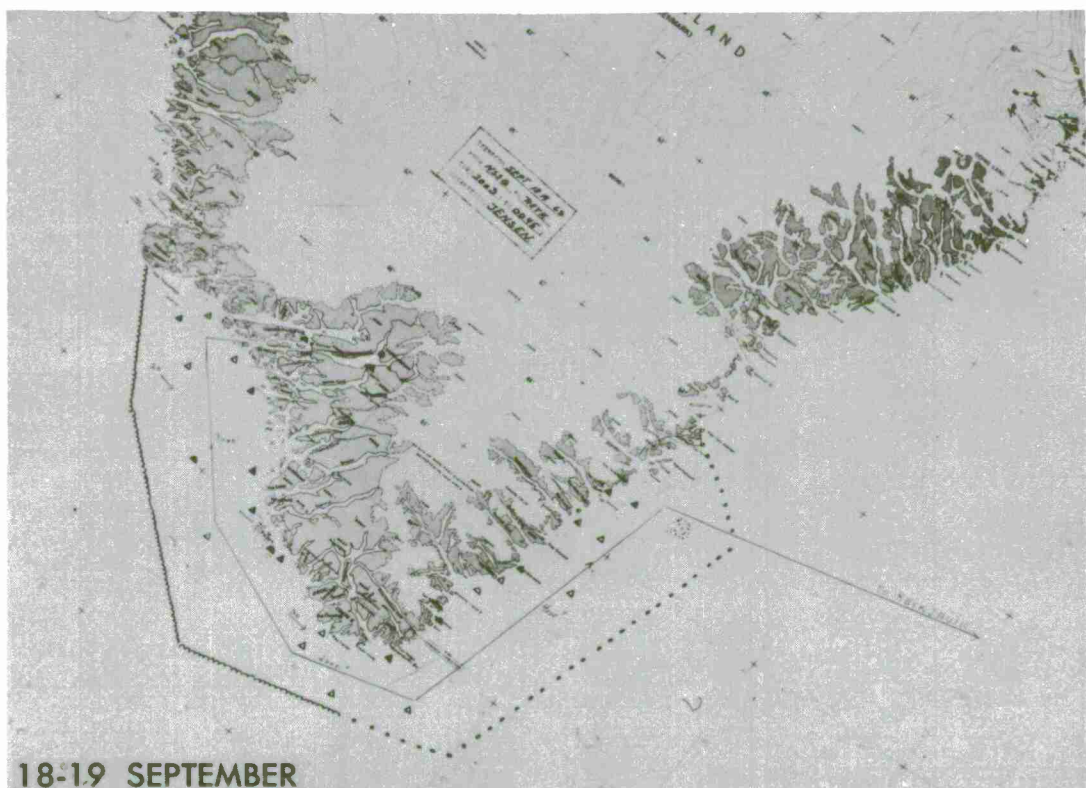
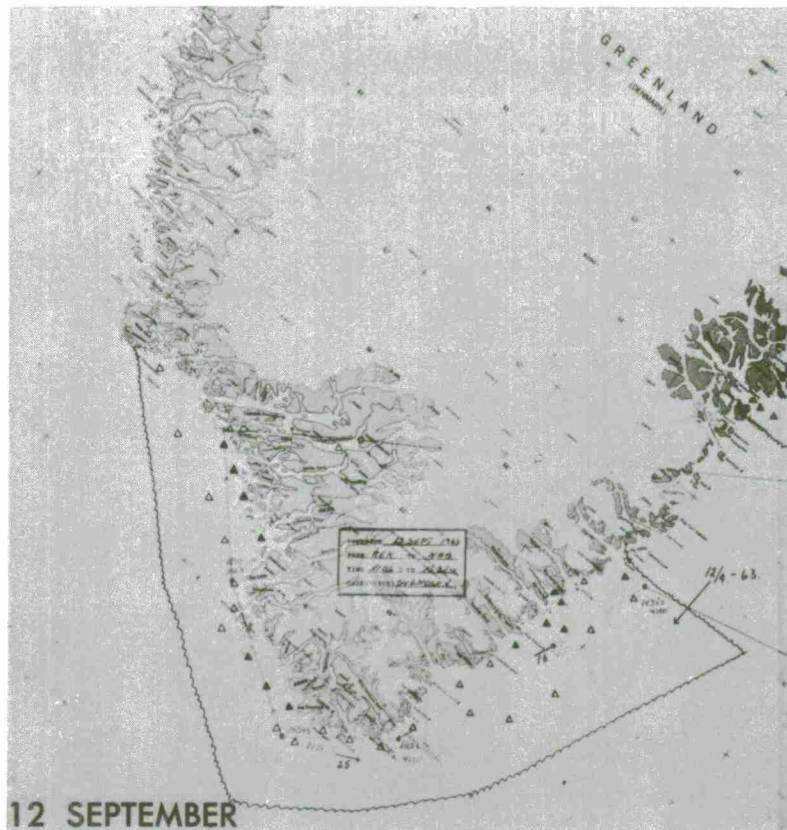






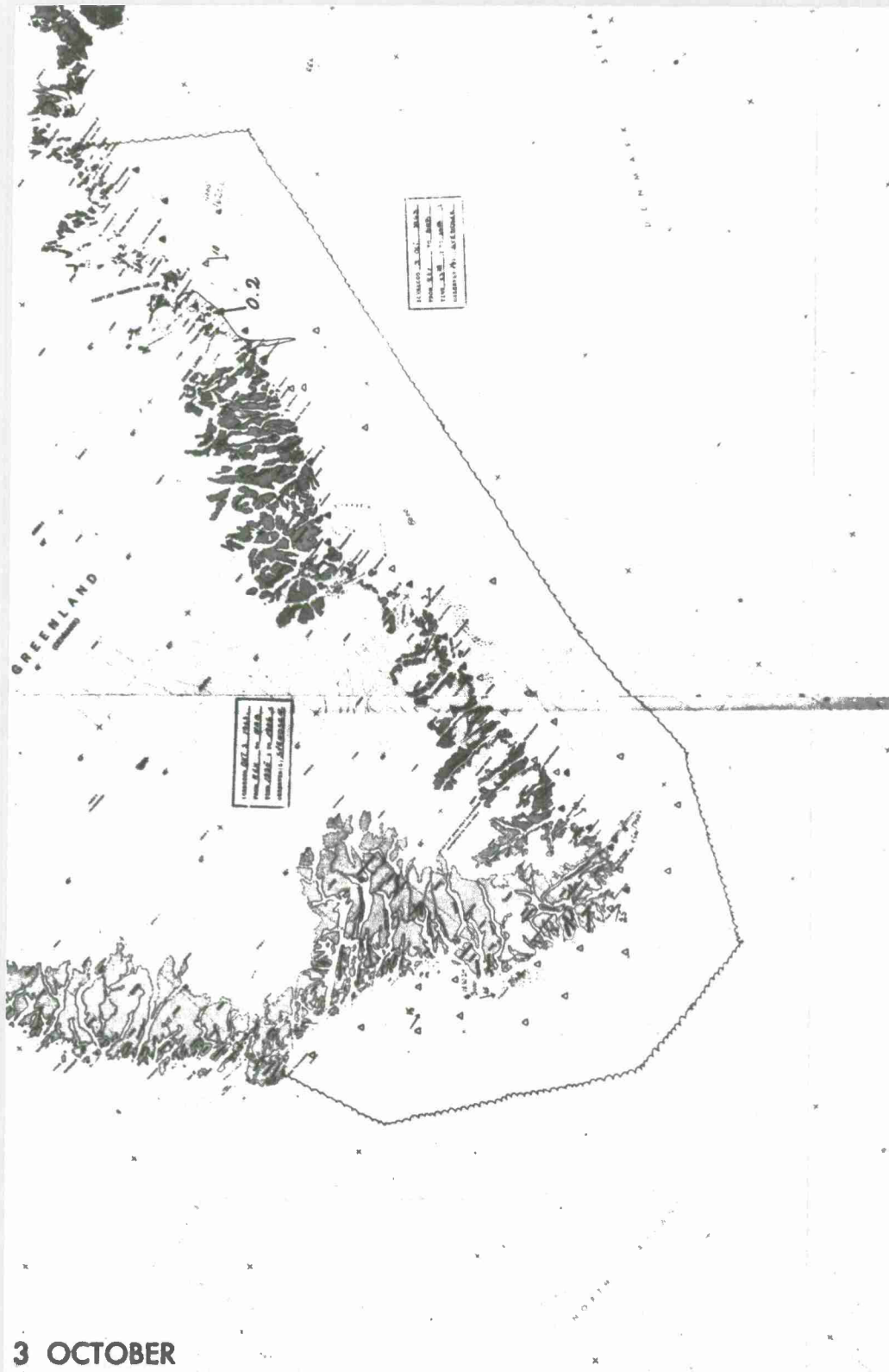






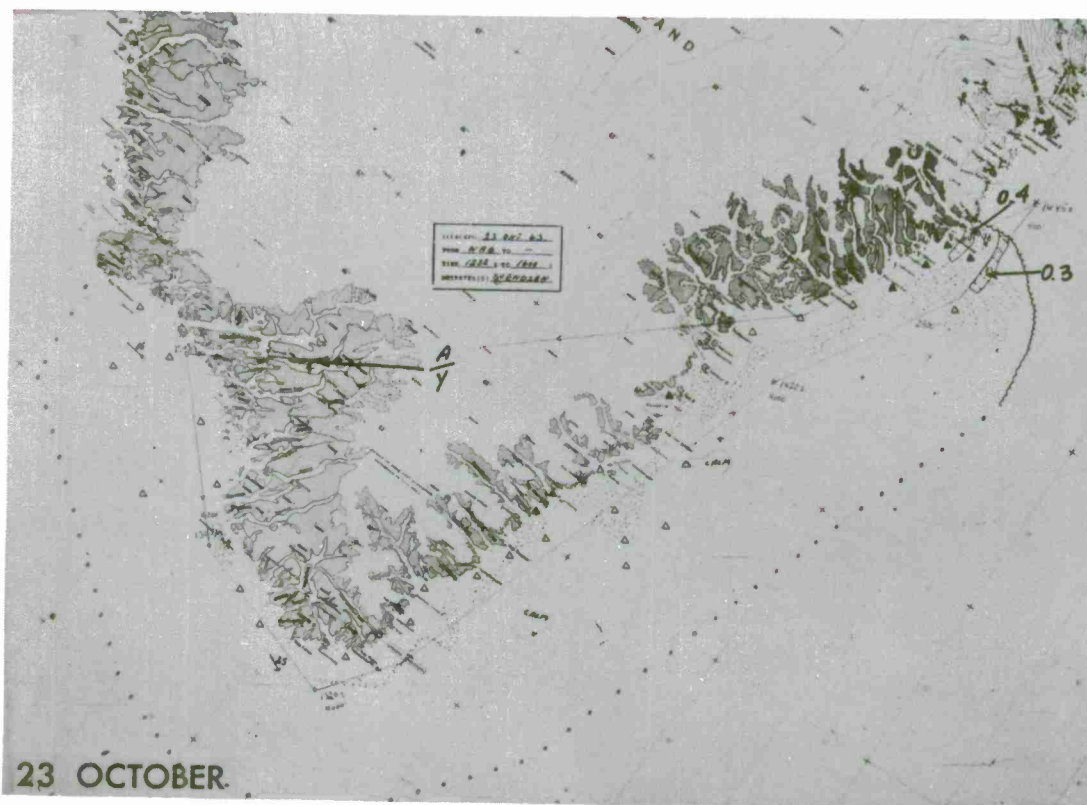


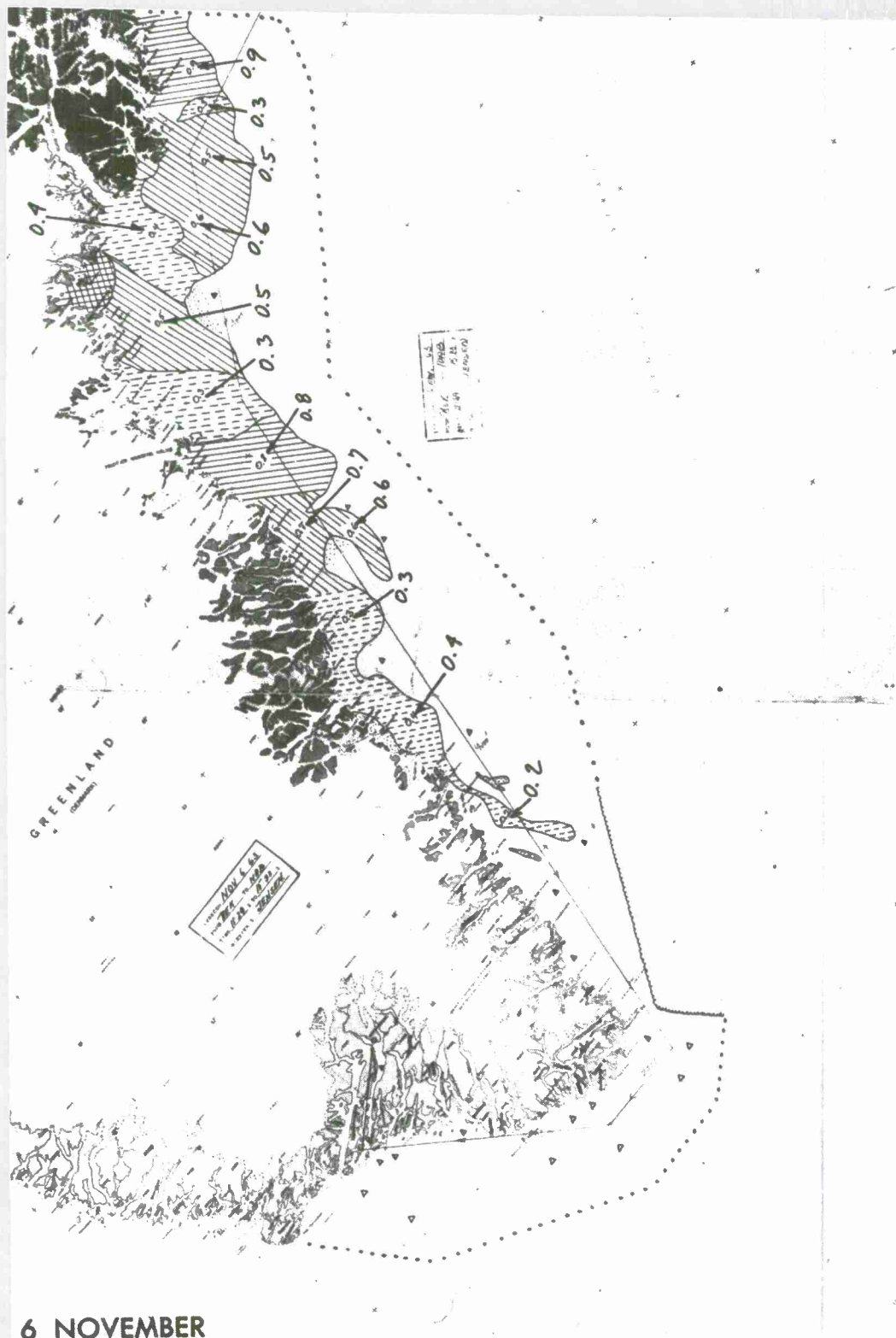


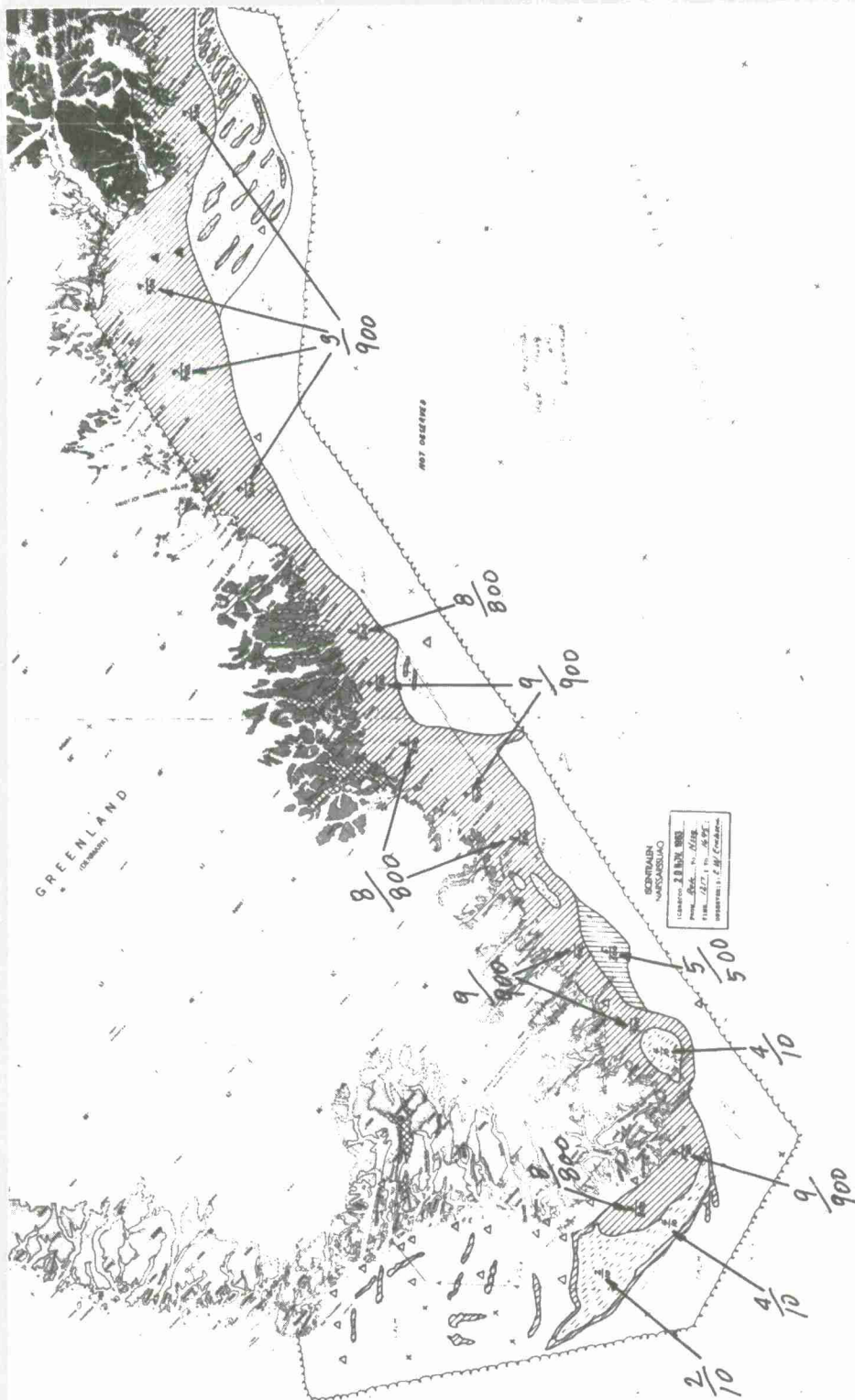






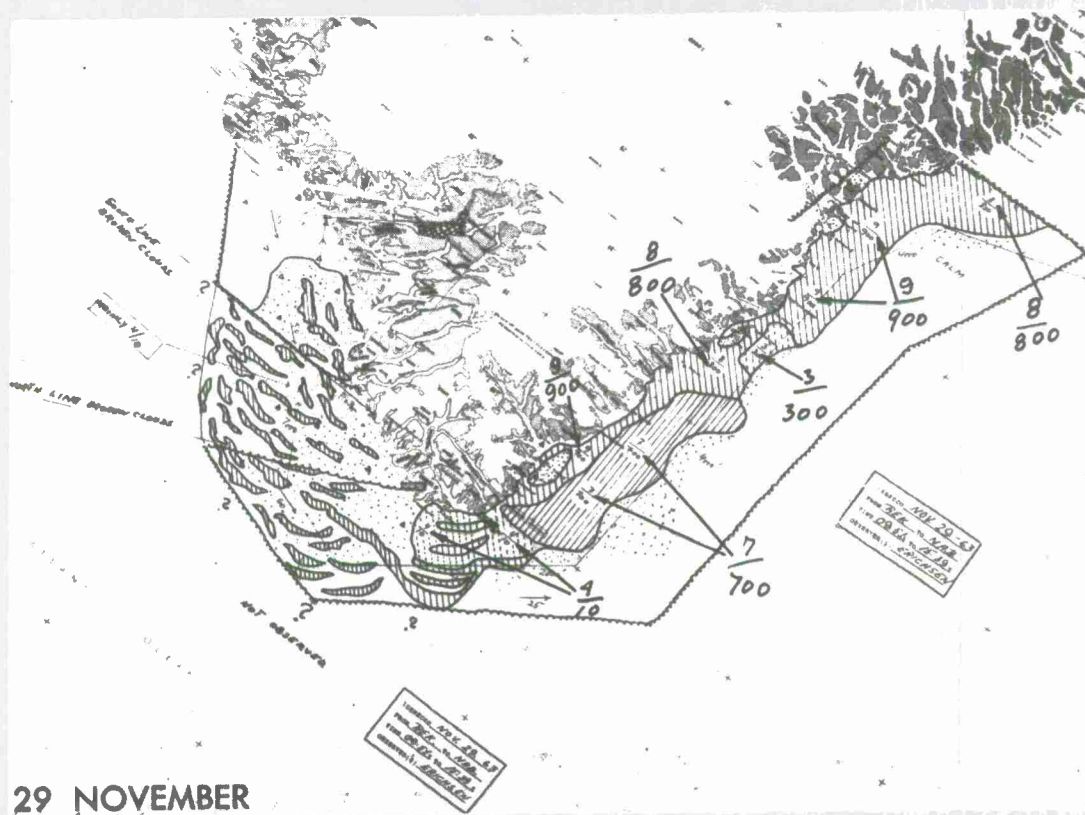
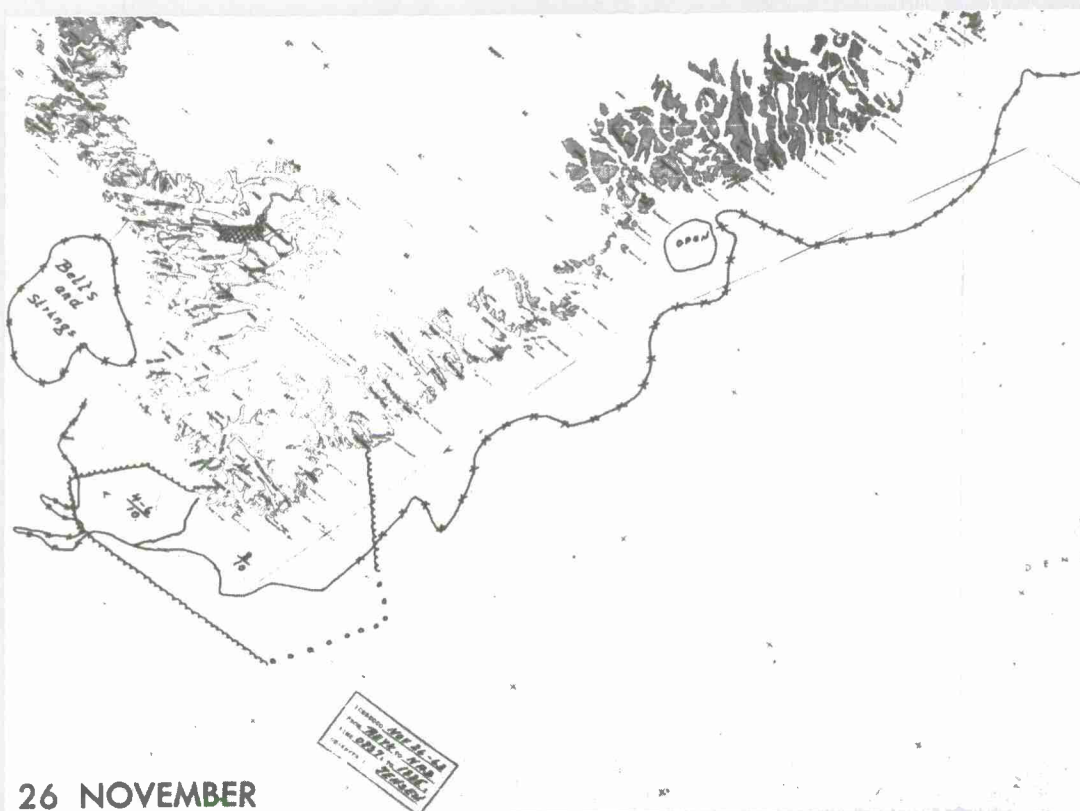


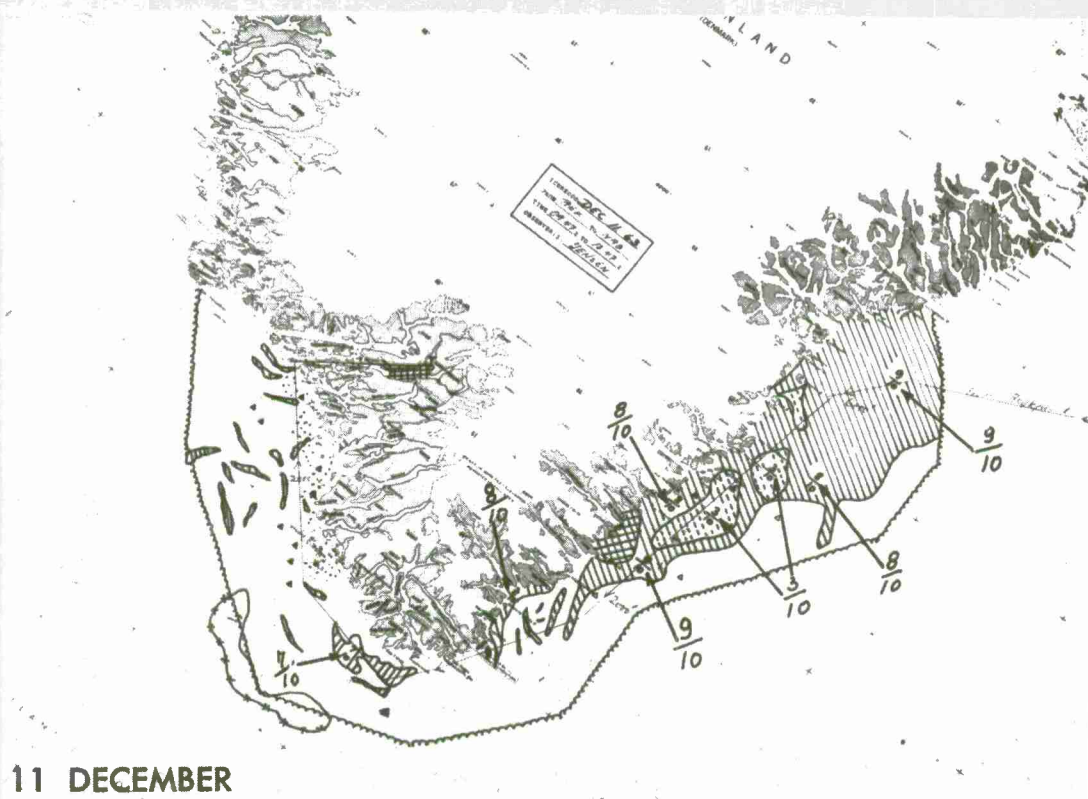
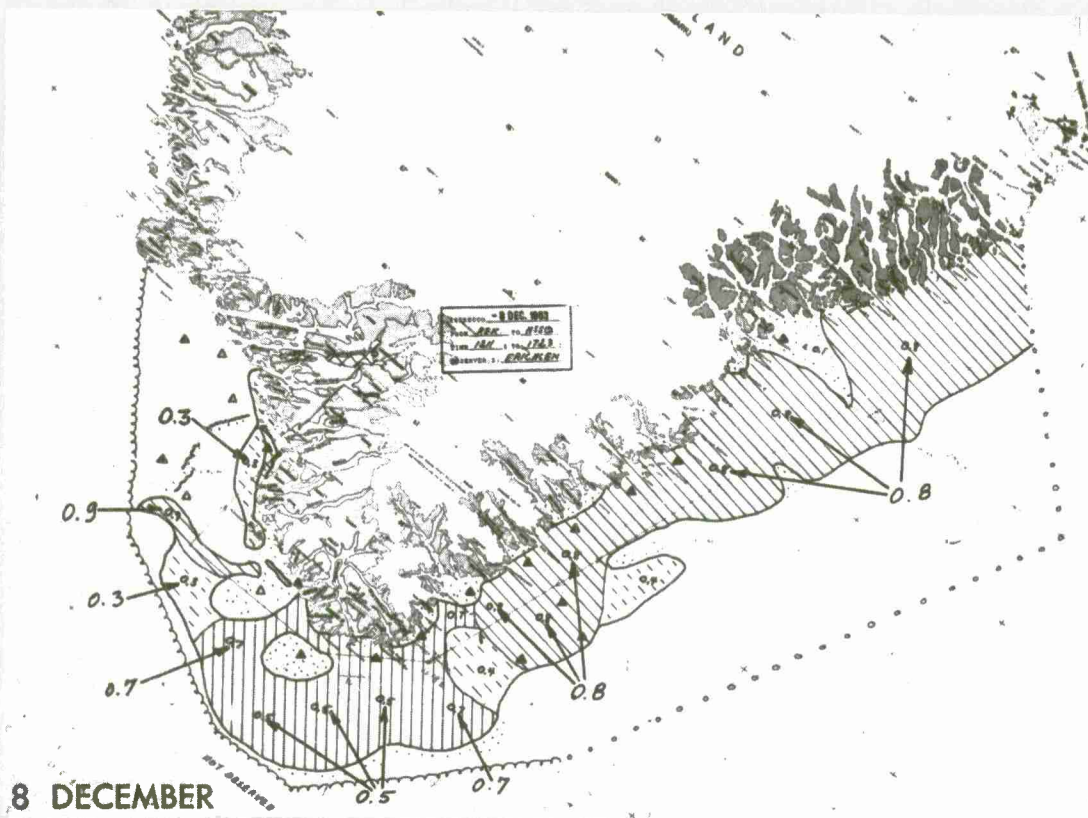


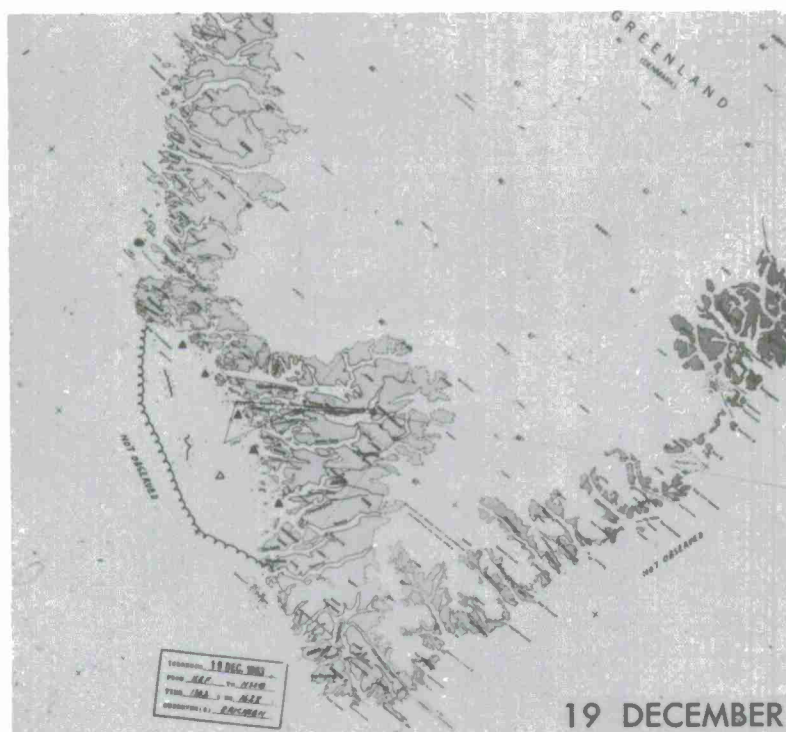
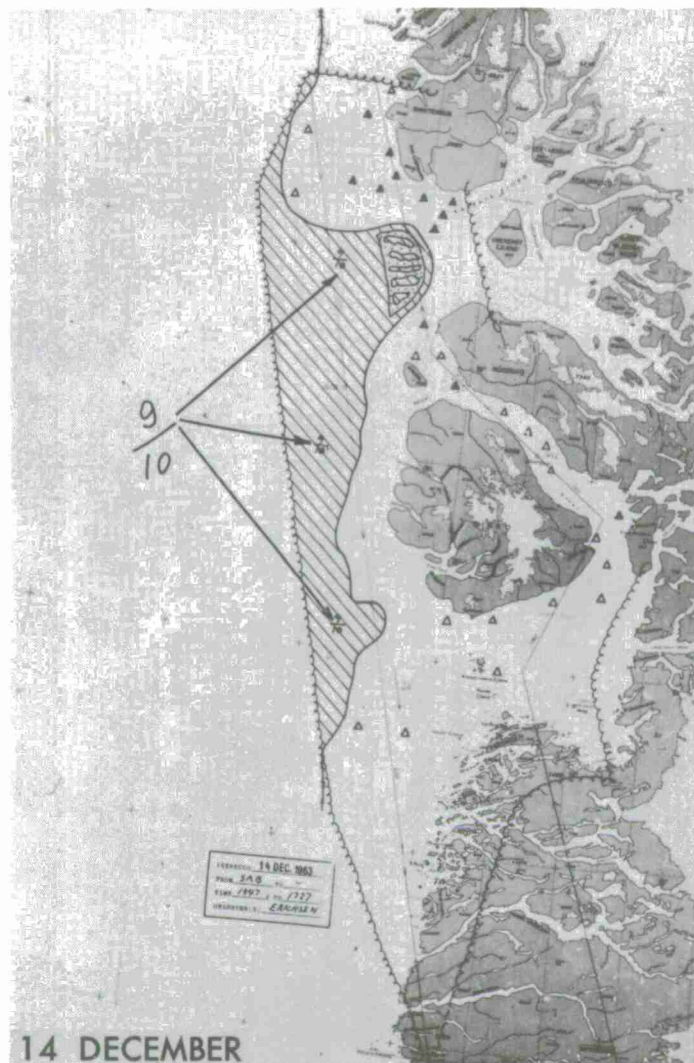


20 NOVEMBER





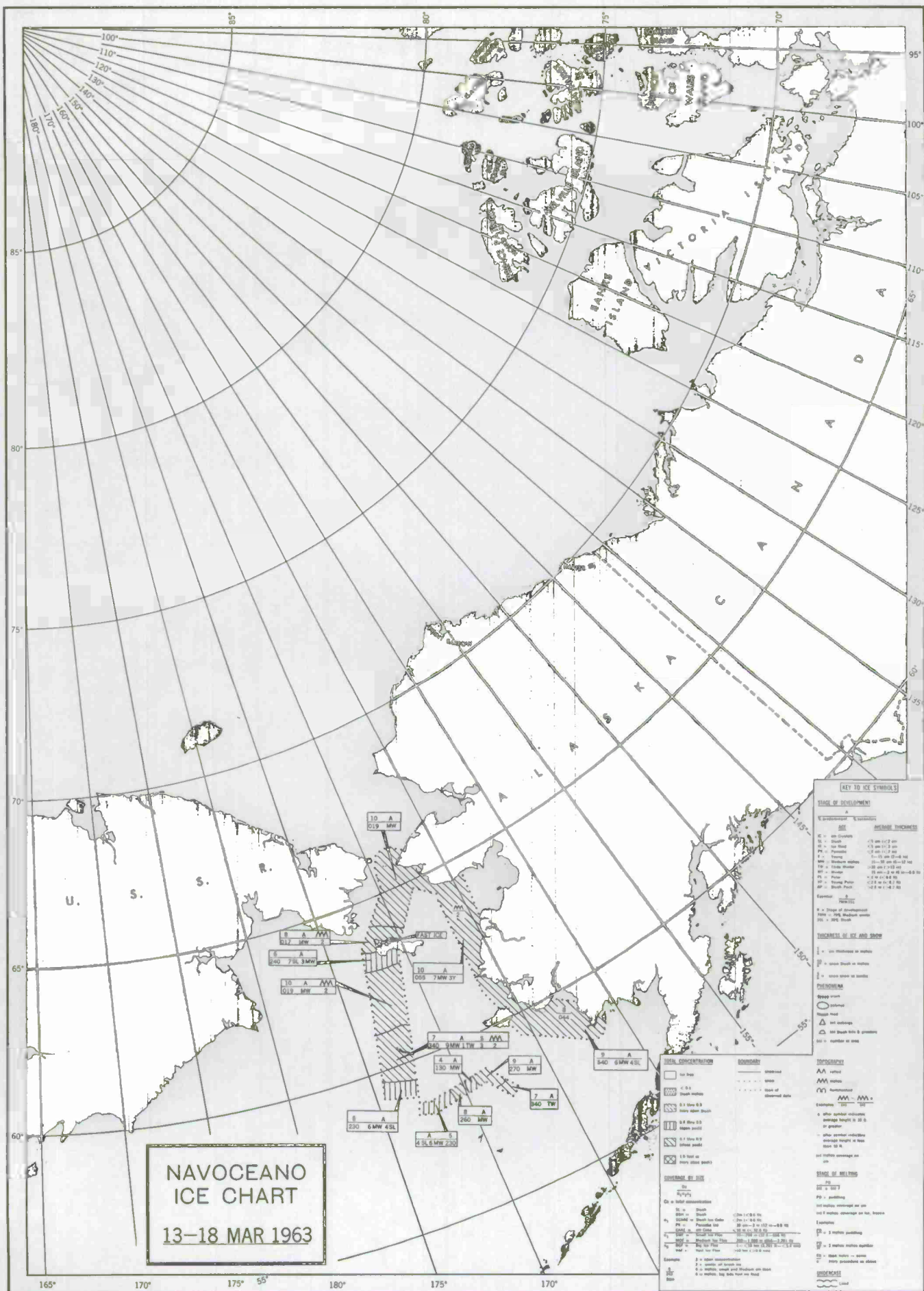


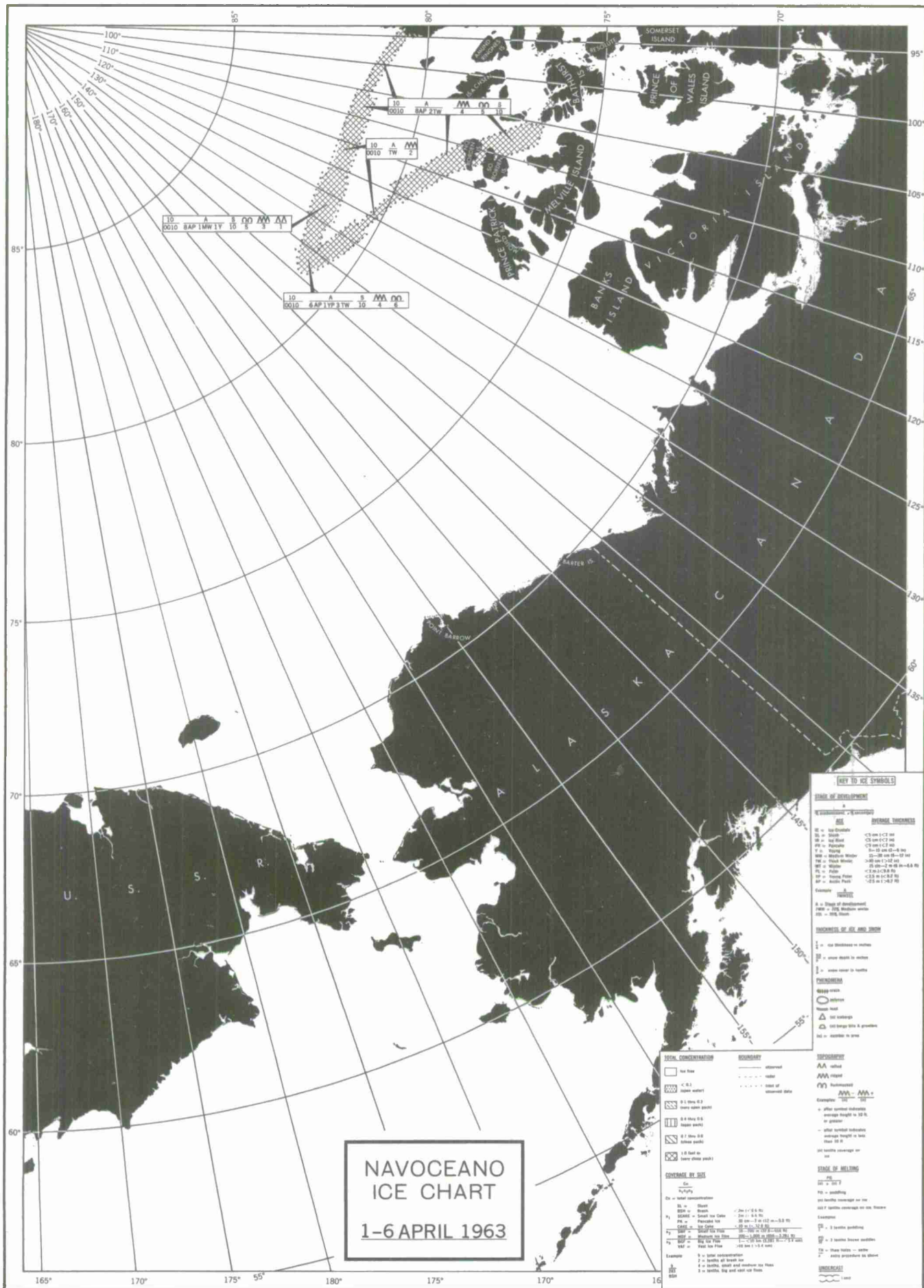


APPENDIX C

WESTERN ARCTIC ICE CHARTS







NAVOCEANO
ICE CHART
1-6 APRIL 1963

ICE CONCENTRATION

100% Ice
90% Ice
80% Ice
70% Ice
60% Ice
50% Ice
40% Ice
30% Ice
20% Ice
10% Ice
0% Ice

BOUNDARY

— observed
- - - - - radar
- - - - - other

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

AA - initial
AA - recent
AA - old

COVERAGE BY DATE

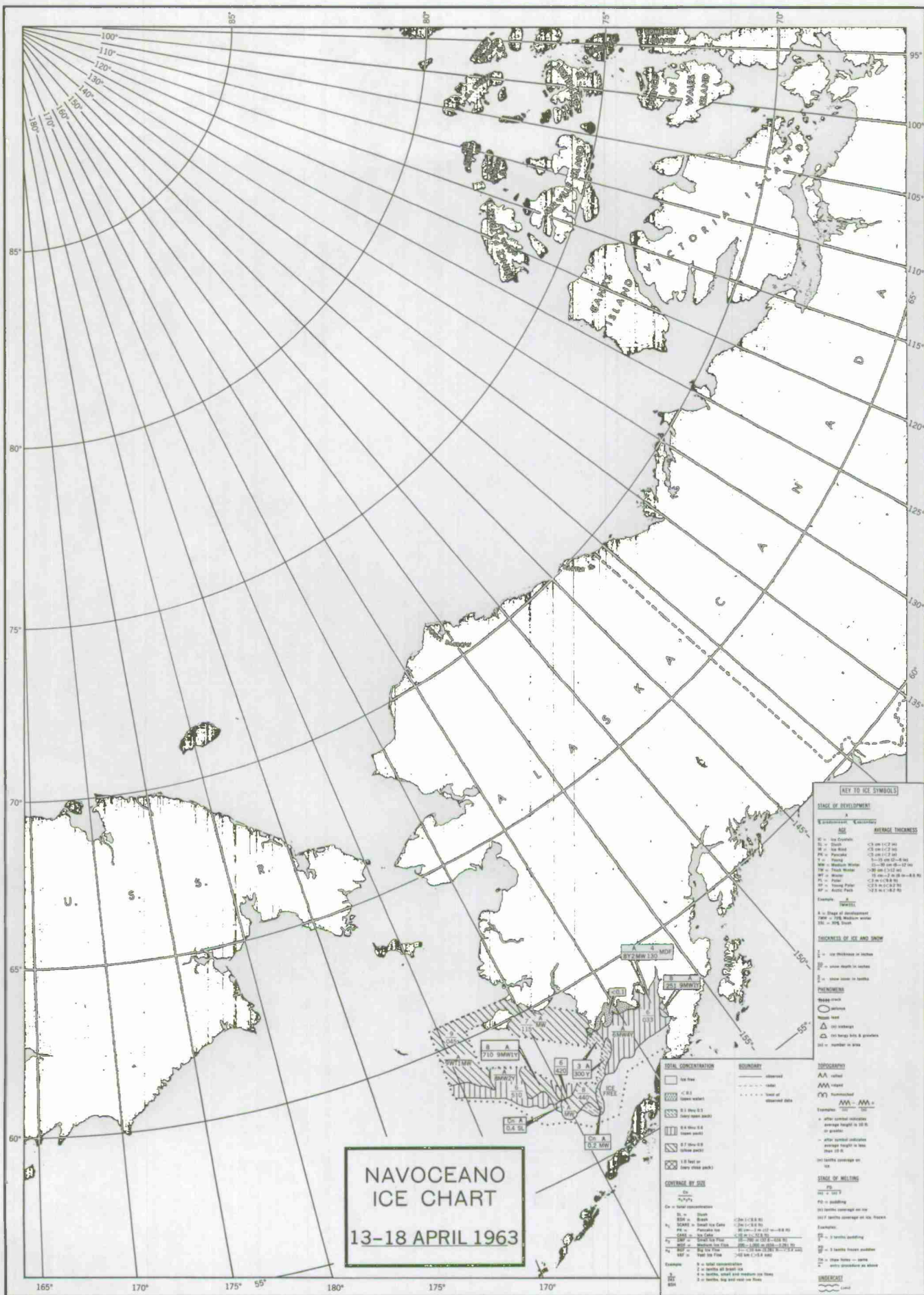
100% Ice
90% Ice
80% Ice
70% Ice
60% Ice
50% Ice
40% Ice
30% Ice
20% Ice
10% Ice
0% Ice

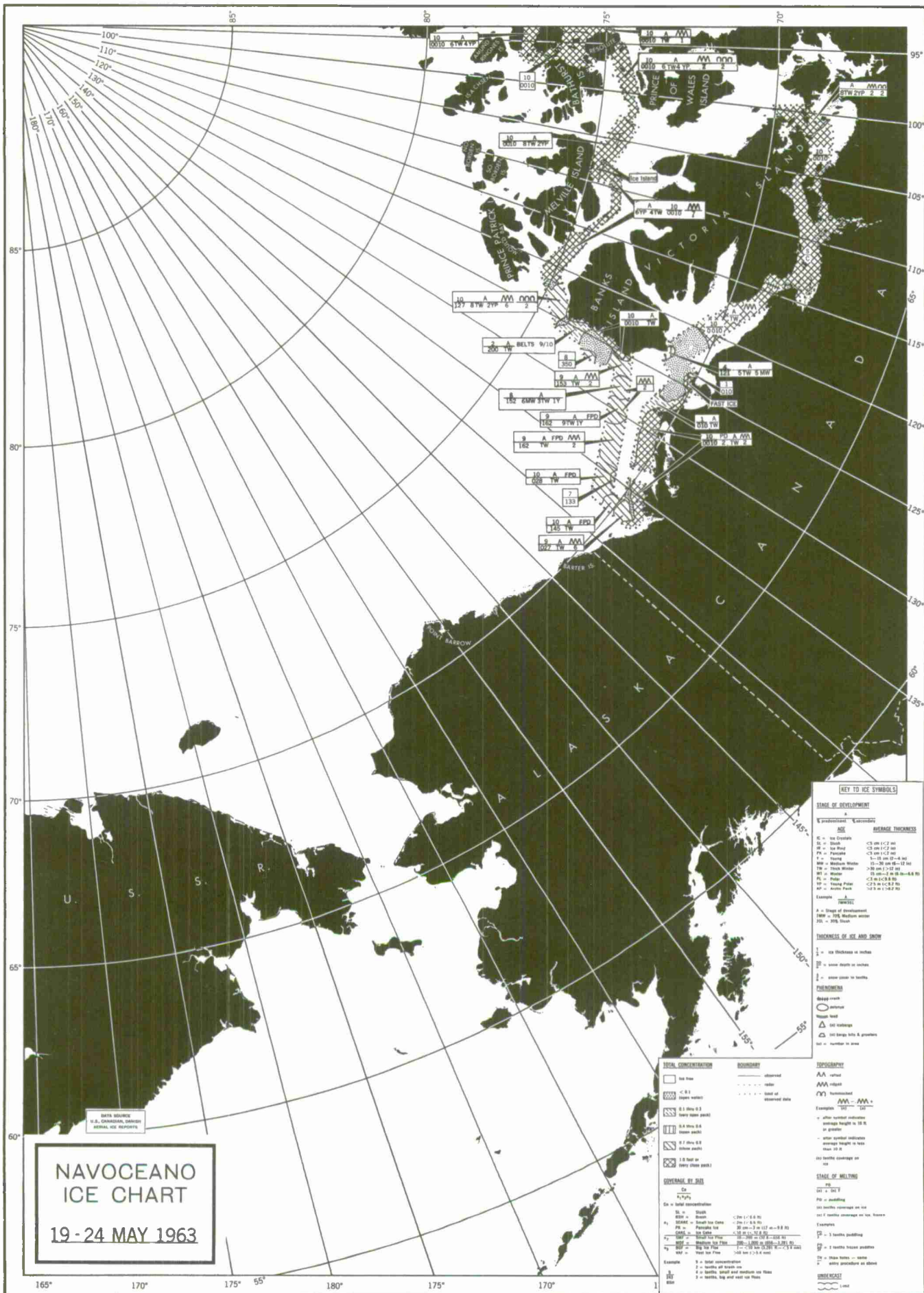
STAGE OF MELTING

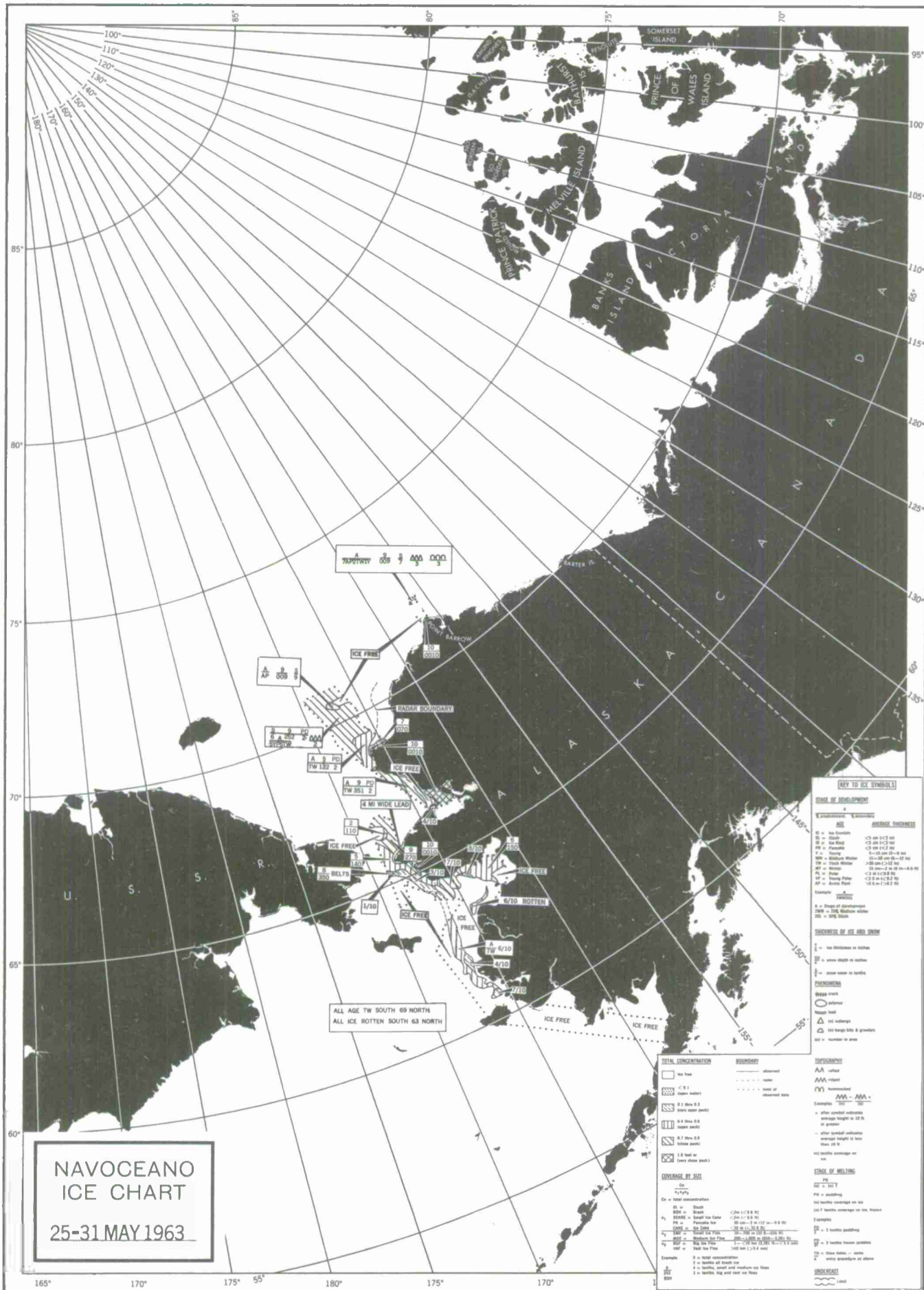
100% Ice
90% Ice
80% Ice
70% Ice
60% Ice
50% Ice
40% Ice
30% Ice
20% Ice
10% Ice
0% Ice

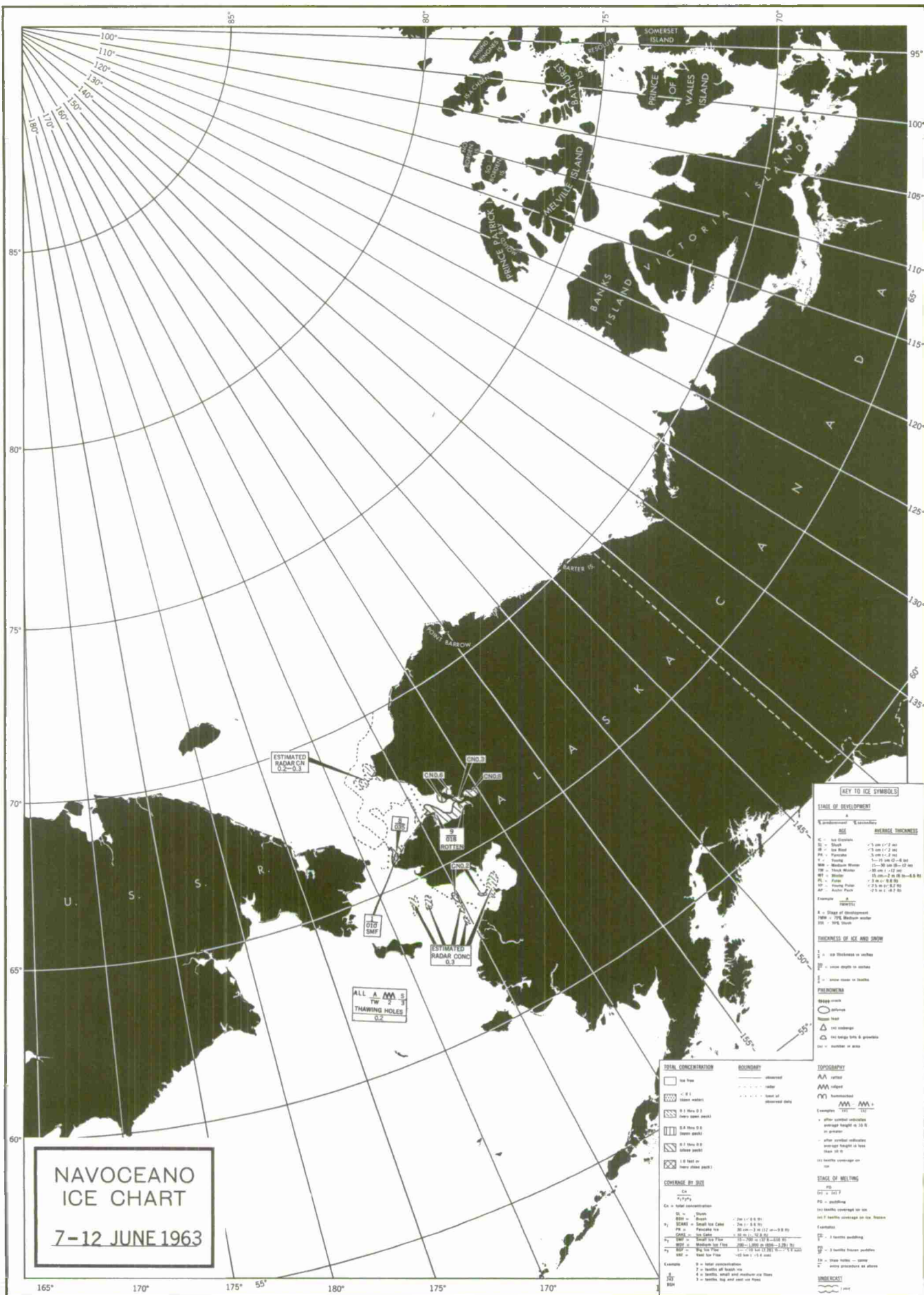
UNDEVELOPED

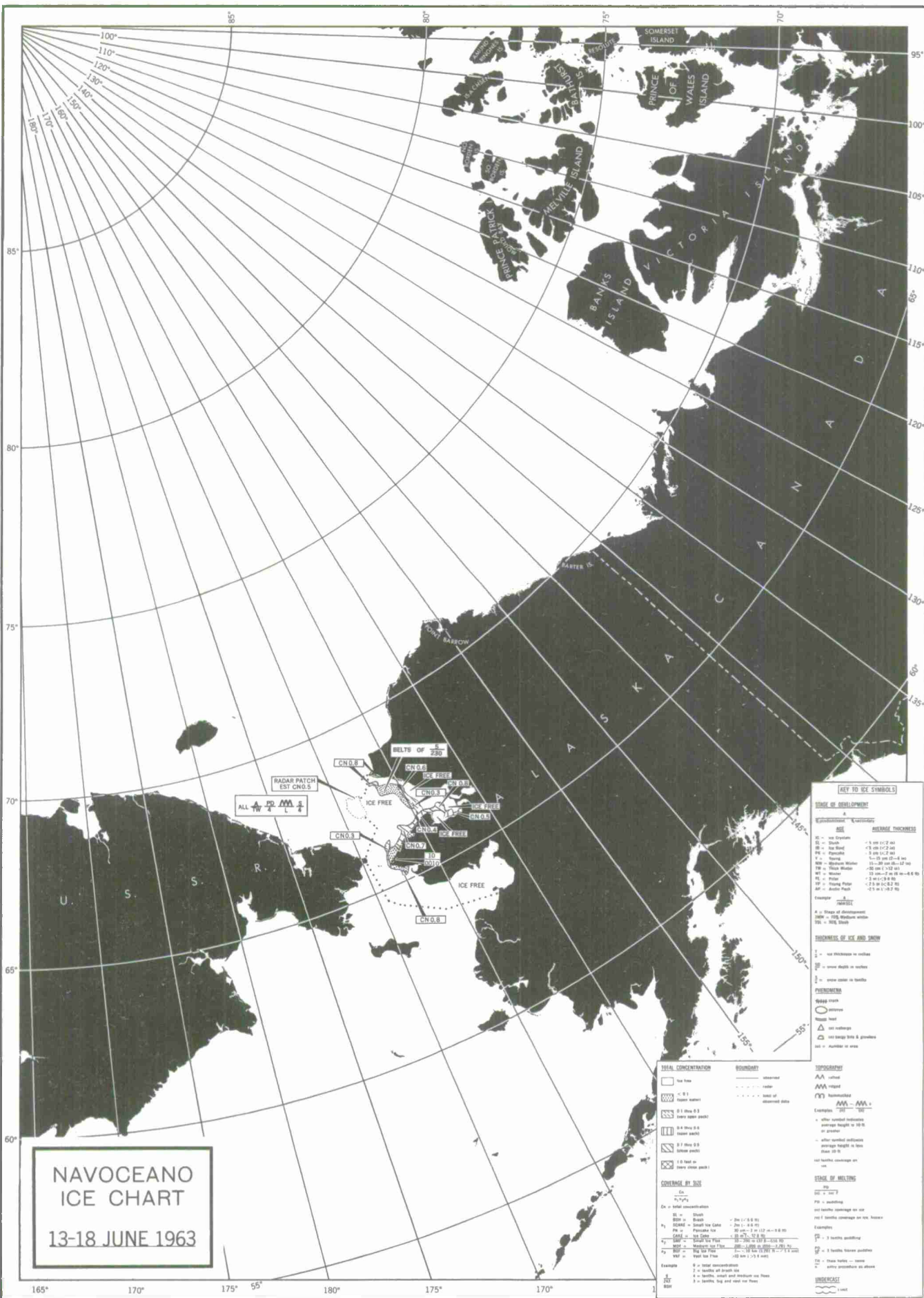
100% Ice
90% Ice
80% Ice
70% Ice
60% Ice
50% Ice
40% Ice
30% Ice
20% Ice
10% Ice
0% Ice

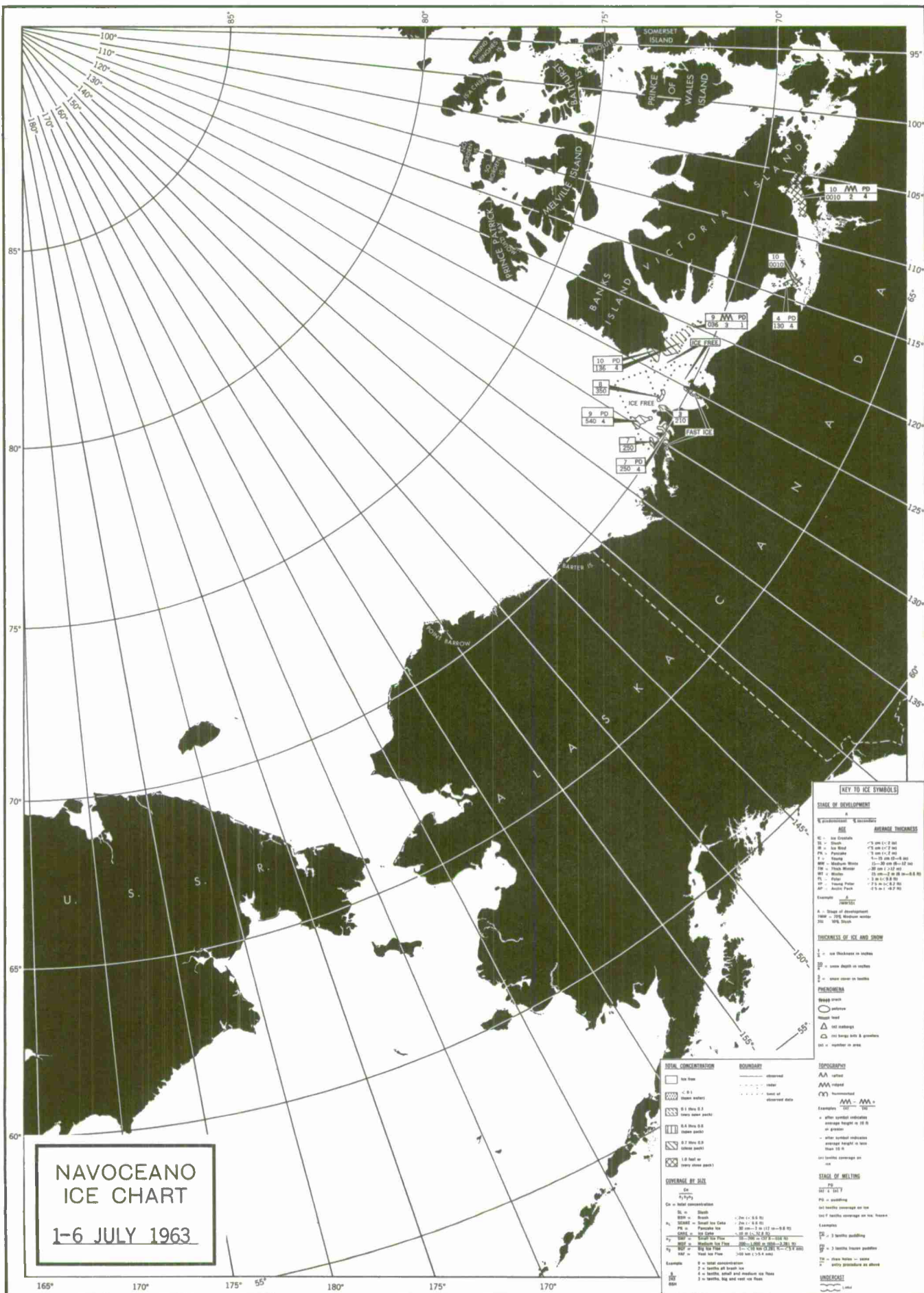


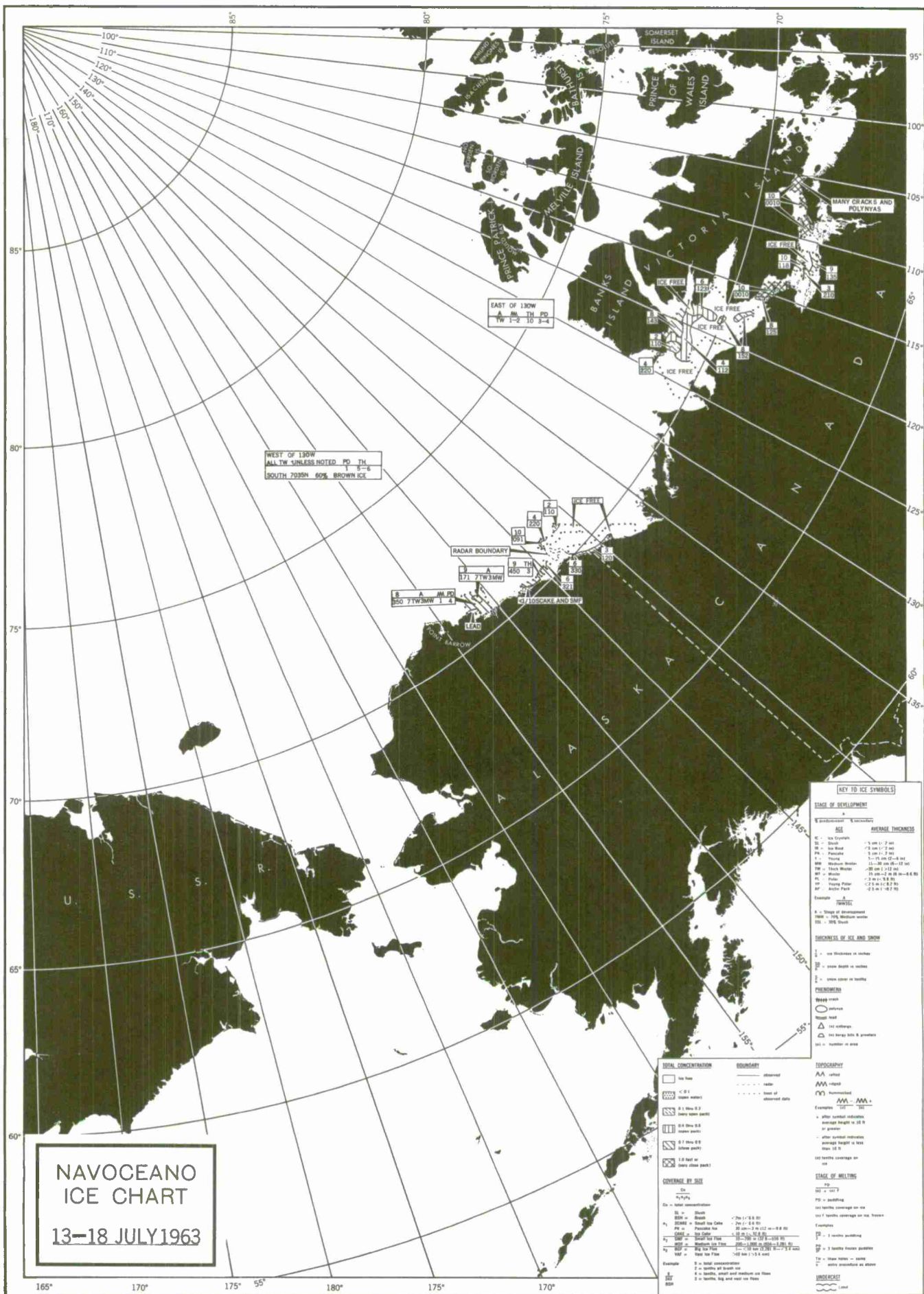


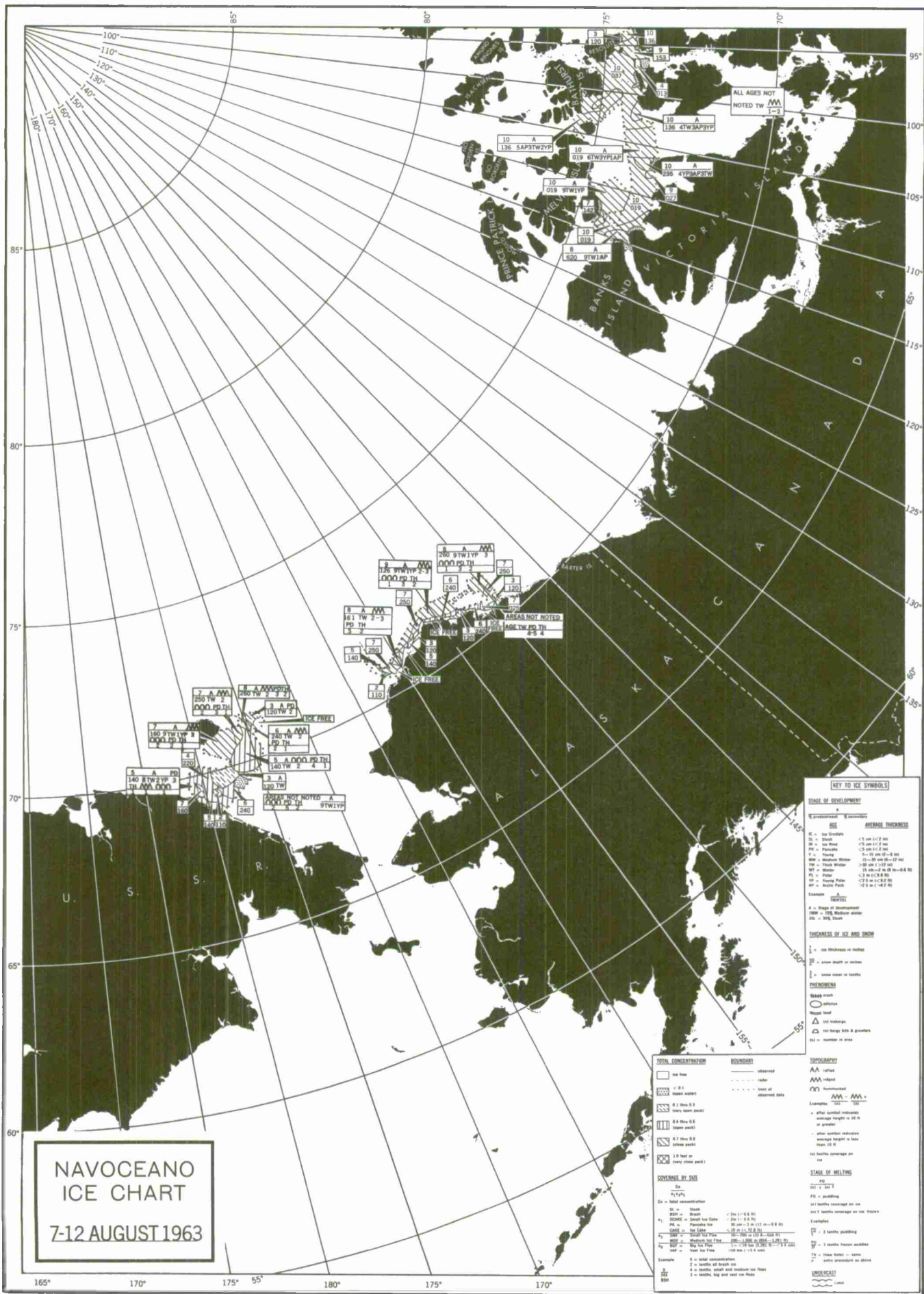


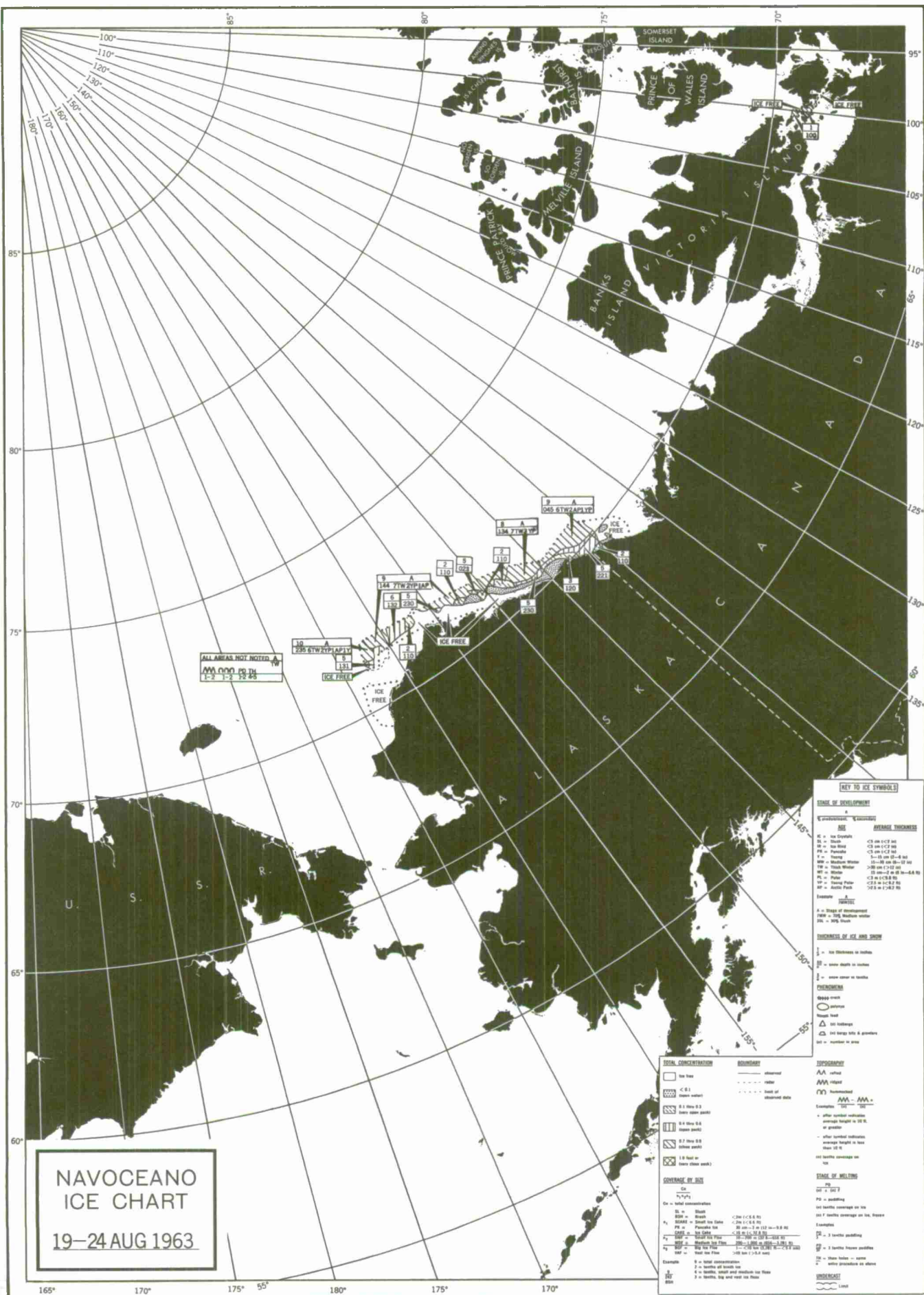




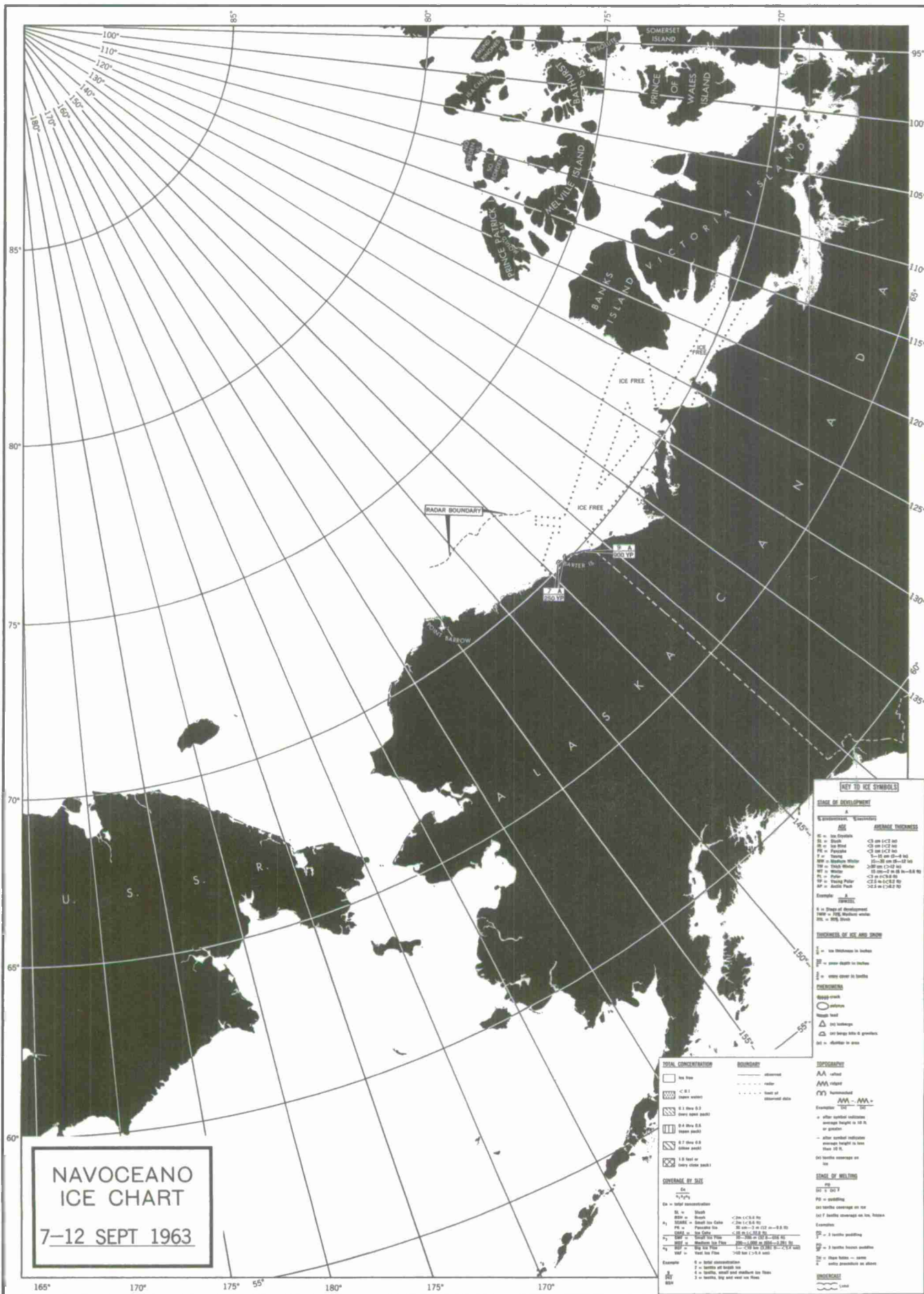












NAVOCEANO
ICE CHART
7-12 SEPT 1963

KEY TO ICE SYMBOLS

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

1. Developmental Stages

2. Ice Thickness

3. Ice Concentration

4. Ice Type

5. Ice Age

6. Ice Edge

7. Ice Lead

8. Ice Edge

9. Ice Edge

10. Ice Edge

11. Ice Edge

12. Ice Edge

13. Ice Edge

14. Ice Edge

15. Ice Edge

16. Ice Edge

17. Ice Edge

18. Ice Edge

19. Ice Edge

20. Ice Edge

21. Ice Edge

22. Ice Edge

23. Ice Edge

24. Ice Edge

25. Ice Edge

26. Ice Edge

27. Ice Edge

28. Ice Edge

29. Ice Edge

30. Ice Edge

31. Ice Edge

32. Ice Edge

33. Ice Edge

34. Ice Edge

35. Ice Edge

36. Ice Edge

37. Ice Edge

38. Ice Edge

39. Ice Edge

40. Ice Edge

41. Ice Edge

42. Ice Edge

43. Ice Edge

44. Ice Edge

45. Ice Edge

46. Ice Edge

47. Ice Edge

48. Ice Edge

49. Ice Edge

50. Ice Edge

51. Ice Edge

52. Ice Edge

53. Ice Edge

54. Ice Edge

55. Ice Edge

56. Ice Edge

57. Ice Edge

58. Ice Edge

59. Ice Edge

60. Ice Edge

61. Ice Edge

62. Ice Edge

63. Ice Edge

64. Ice Edge

65. Ice Edge

66. Ice Edge

67. Ice Edge

68. Ice Edge

69. Ice Edge

70. Ice Edge

71. Ice Edge

72. Ice Edge

73. Ice Edge

74. Ice Edge

75. Ice Edge

76. Ice Edge

77. Ice Edge

78. Ice Edge

79. Ice Edge

80. Ice Edge

81. Ice Edge

82. Ice Edge

83. Ice Edge

84. Ice Edge

85. Ice Edge

86. Ice Edge

87. Ice Edge

88. Ice Edge

89. Ice Edge

90. Ice Edge

91. Ice Edge

92. Ice Edge

93. Ice Edge

94. Ice Edge

95. Ice Edge

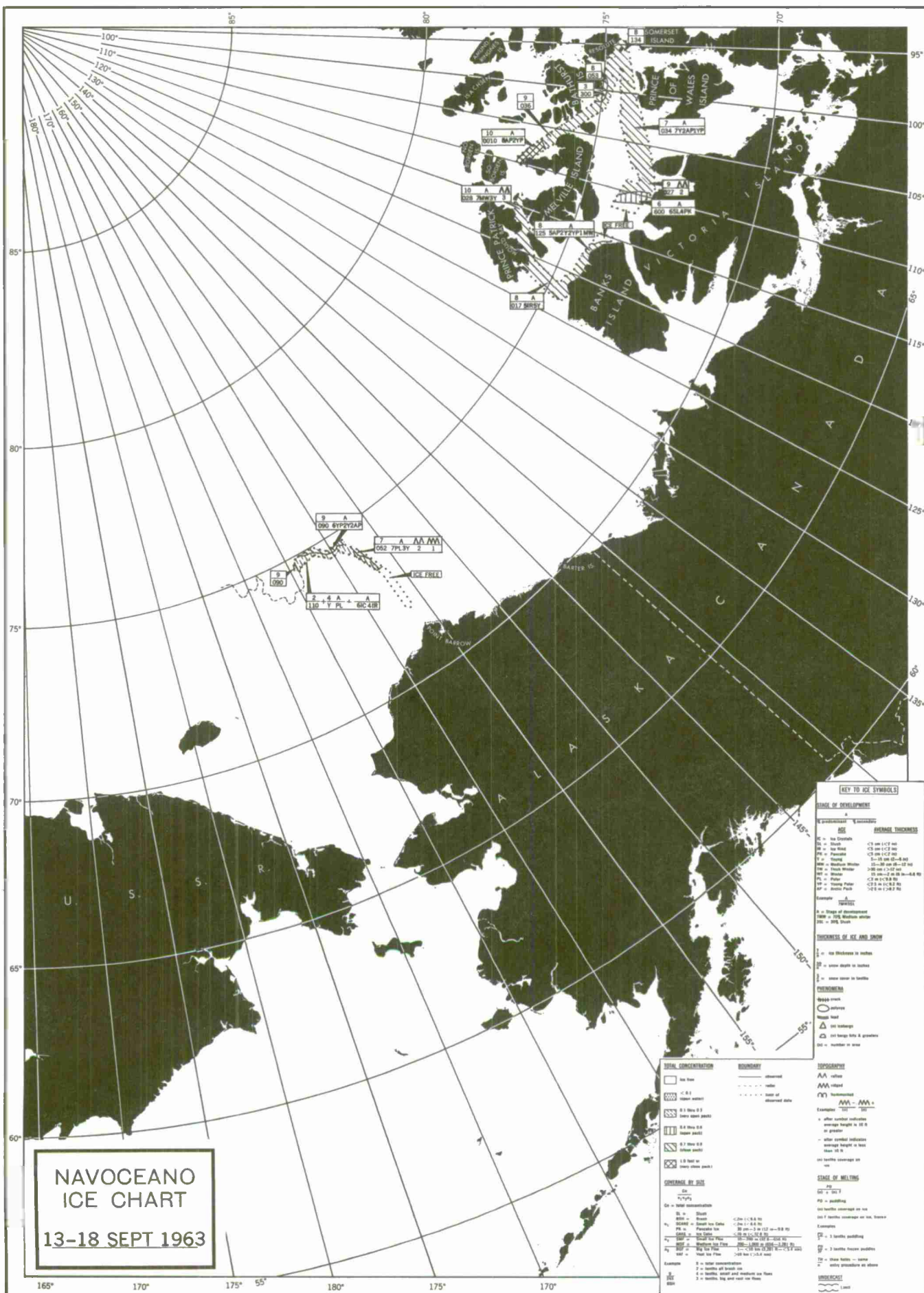
96. Ice Edge

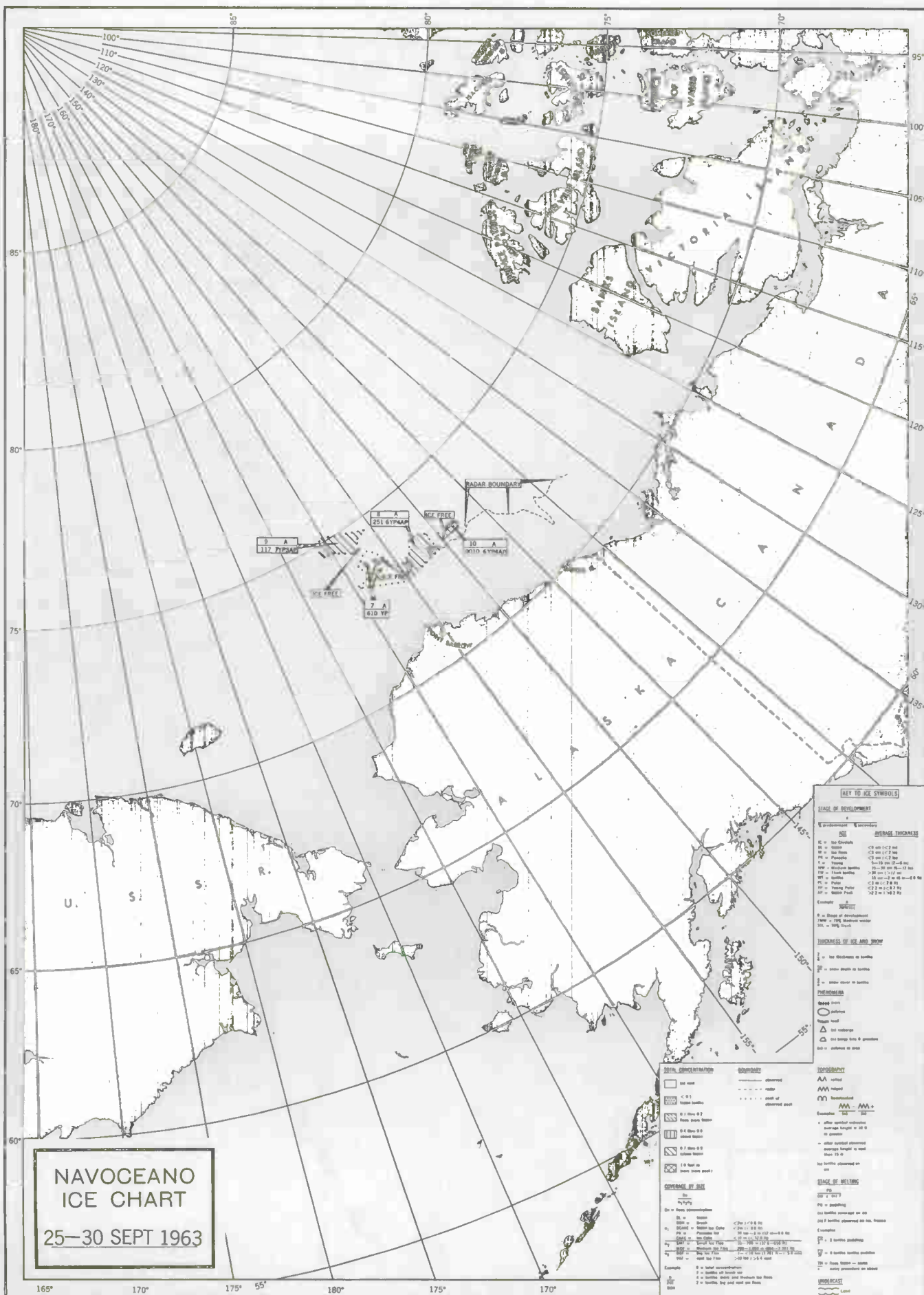
97. Ice Edge

98. Ice Edge

99. Ice Edge

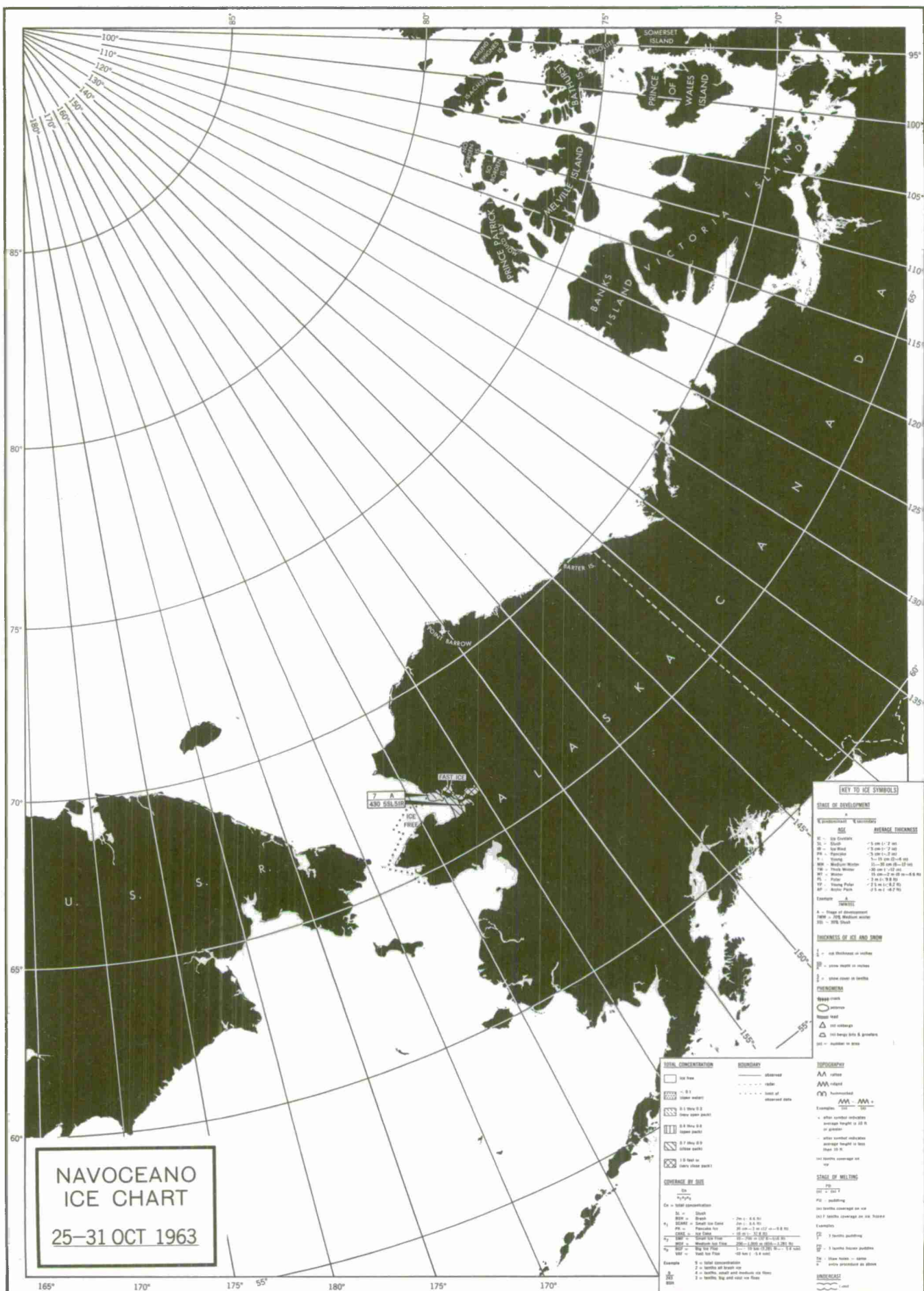
100. Ice Edge

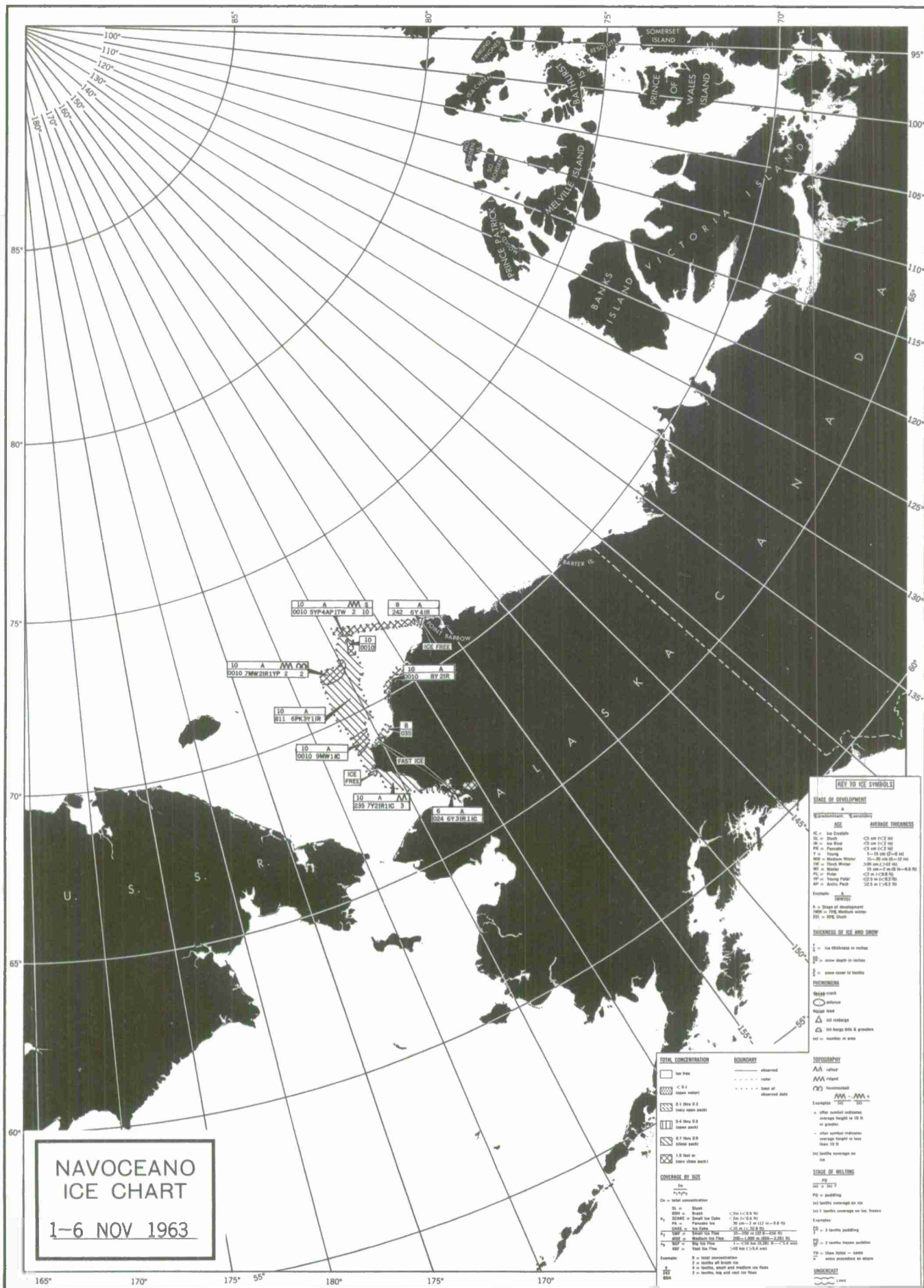


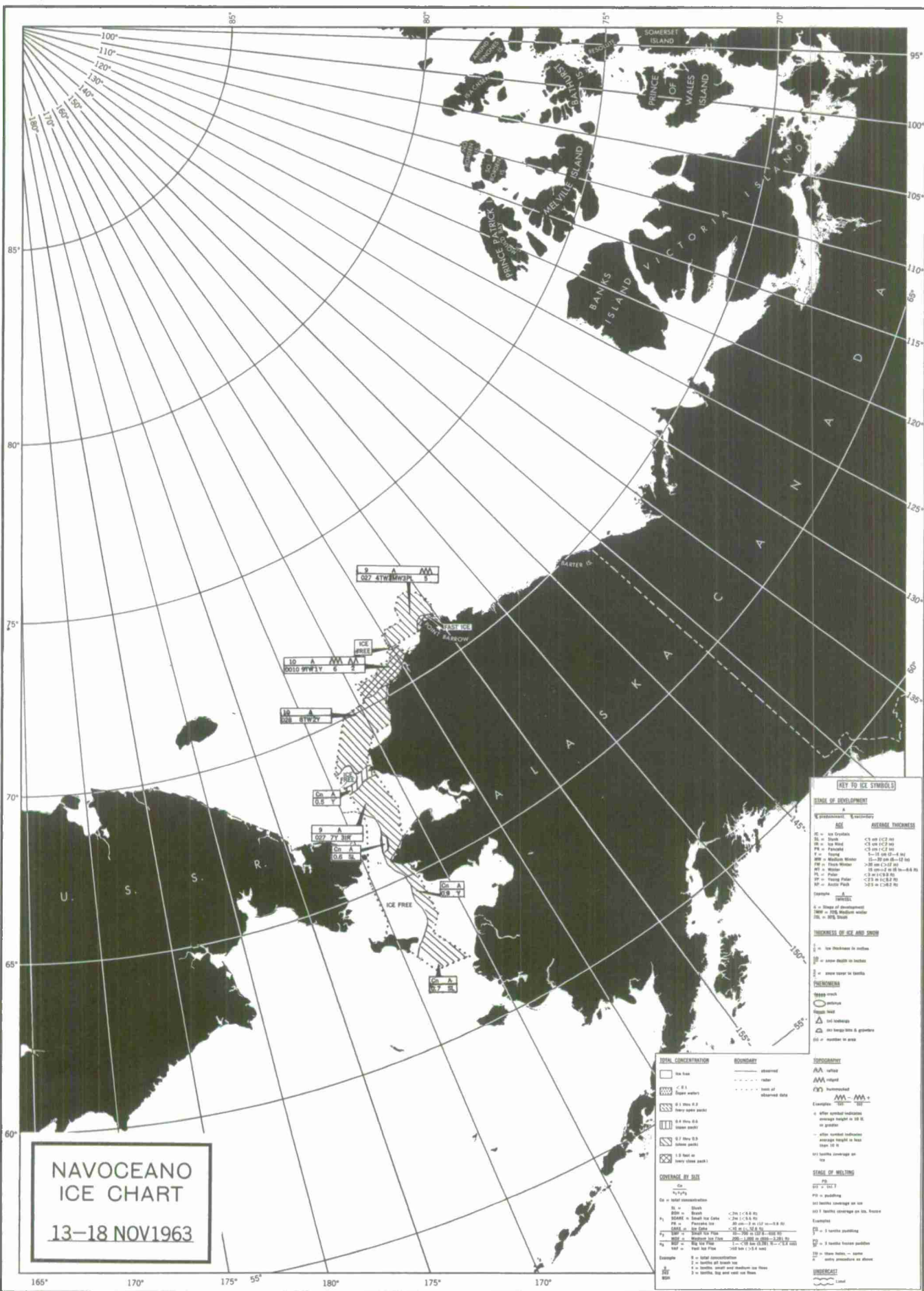


NAVOCEANO ICE CHART

25-30 SEPT 1963







(KEY TO ICE SYMBOLS)

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

Symbol	Meaning	Average Thickness
AA	Ice	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
BB	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
CC	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
DD	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
EE	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
FF	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
GG	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
HH	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
II	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
JJ	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
KK	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
LL	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
MM	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
NN	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
OO	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
PP	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
QQ	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
RR	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
SS	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
TT	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
UU	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
VV	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
WW	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
XX	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
YY	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)
ZZ	Thin	< 5 m (< 15 ft)

STAGE OF MELTING

Symbol	Meaning
AA	Ice
BB	Thin
CC	Thin
DD	Thin
EE	Thin
FF	Thin
GG	Thin
HH	Thin
II	Thin
JJ	Thin
KK	Thin
LL	Thin
MM	Thin
NN	Thin
OO	Thin
PP	Thin
QQ	Thin
RR	Thin
SS	Thin
TT	Thin
UU	Thin
VV	Thin
WW	Thin
XX	Thin
YY	Thin
ZZ	Thin

STAGE OF MELTING

Symbol	Meaning
AA	Ice
BB	Thin
CC	Thin
DD	Thin
EE	Thin
FF	Thin
GG	Thin
HH	Thin
II	Thin
JJ	Thin
KK	Thin
LL	Thin
MM	Thin
NN	Thin
OO	Thin
PP	Thin
QQ	Thin
RR	Thin
SS	Thin
TT	Thin
UU	Thin
VV	Thin
WW	Thin
XX	Thin
YY	Thin
ZZ	Thin

U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office.
REPORT OF THE ICE OBSERVING AND
FORECASTING PROGRAM, 1963, by Oceano-
graphic Prediction Division, May 1965.
188 pages, including 177 figures and
1 table. (SP-70(63))

A summary of NAVOCEANO and Danish
ice operations during 1963 is presented.
Operational aspects of obtaining and
disseminating ice information and the
ice forecasting and observing program
are discussed. Ice charts depict
observed synoptic ice conditions
throughout the year. Locations of
oceanographic stations occupied in the
polar and subpolar regions are included.

1. Ice distribution - Arctic
2. Ice forecasting - Arctic
3. Oceanography - Arctic
1. title: Report of the ice
observing and forecasting
program, 1963
- ii. SP-70(63)

1. Ice distribution - Arctic
2. Ice forecasting - Arctic
3. Oceanography - Arctic
1. title: Report of the ice
observing and forecasting
program, 1963
- ii. SP-70(63)

U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office.
REPORT OF THE ICE OBSERVING AND
FORECASTING PROGRAM, 1963, by Oceano-
graphic Prediction Division, May 1965.
188 pages, including 177 figures and
1 table. (SP-70(63))

A summary of NAVOCEANO and Danish
ice operations during 1963 is presented.
Operational aspects of obtaining and
disseminating ice information and the
ice forecasting and observing program
are discussed. Ice charts depict
observed synoptic ice conditions
throughout the year. Locations of
oceanographic stations occupied in the
polar and subpolar regions are included.

1. Ice distribution - Arctic
2. Ice forecasting - Arctic
3. Oceanography - Arctic
1. title: Report of the ice
observing and forecasting
program, 1963
- ii. SP-70(63)

1. Ice distribution - Arctic
2. Ice forecasting - Arctic
3. Oceanography - Arctic
1. title: Report of the ice
observing and forecasting
program, 1963
- ii. SP-70(63)

ge 2595.U6y1963
Re of the arctic ice obs and f

3 2768 002 22435
DUDLEY KNOX LIBRARY

SURVEYED